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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Senate Trails Kreuger

Spain Reaches for Its Reds

South Africa Turns to Roos

Wilhelm Loses Fascist Faith

Nicaragua Gets New Railway

Diplodocus Ate Green Fields

THE Senate Banking and Currency Committee draws out the details of the gigantic frauds by which Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match king, involved investors in many nations. Kreuger's substitution of securities of small value for others worth $50,000,000 is shown to have brought about heavy loss in the United States. He is accused of frequent forgeries to suit his ends. Paris is represented as having withheld news of Kreuger's self-destruction while unloading his securities. One of the accountants who trapped the match king doubts the usefulness of over-drastic laws to prevent a recurrence—Not weak laws but supercrookedness that laughed at law worked this huge financial wrong.

¶ Spain declares its anarchist-syndicalist uprising at an end without having had to resort to martial law. Workers are sent back to factories in Seville, Valencia and other cities under police protection and the threat of a general strike is broken. The Government is investigating the wholesale bomb-making and plotting under the noses of the secret police. The Monarchists, known to have given money, are accused of being the backers of the plan to overthrow the Government—But the defeated Reds claim all the glory of blood-shedding for themselves.

¶ South Africa is in political turmoil, seeking a way out of difficult times. Tielman J. de V. Roos grows in popularity as a new leader. Gen. Jan C. Smuts arrives in Cape Town after having been proclaimed at every station between there and Pretoria and indicates that he is willing to unite with nationalistic elements backing Roos. General Smuts says it is necessary to defeat the Government of Premier J. B. M. Hertzog and it is believed he has the power to work a change—He can start a stampede to Roos by sacrificing himself.

¶ Former Kaiser Wilhelm II changes his opinion of Adolf Hitler and the German Fascists. Believing the Fascists were out to restore the monarchy, Wilhelm, from his exile at Doorn, approved the course of his fourth son August Wilhelm in joining the Fascists and being elected a Hitler deputy in the Prussian Diet. Now the former Kaiser feels that Hitler's "Third Reich" includes no monarchy and he directs his son to withdraw or have his allowance cut off. August Wilhelm is unwilling—So Hitler sends him to Italy on a thoughtful vacation.

¶ The earth loses the famous molten mass long supposed to constitute its center. At least it does so in the new theory of Prof. W. J. Miller, geologist of the University of California, who declares the core is probably a solid as rigid as steel. The old notion about the molten center Professor Miller explains by stating that when a break occurs in the earth's crust the pressure at depth melts the rock and sends it out as a lava. The new theory may start a war among the geologists—The wets and drys seem certain to take sides.

¶ Nicaragua, for the first time, has rail outlet to both oceans. Completion of a rail link between Lake Nicaragua and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific promises important trade developments. Coffee, cattle and sugar will now seek markets in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. The new railroad cuts across the route of the proposed interocean canal, which the United States holds the right to build. The railroad follows a path beaten hard, 80 years ago, by Americans—Gold hunters who rushed from New York to California by the isthmus route.

¶ The League of Nations Association opens its tenth annual session at St. Louis. Members from throughout the United States bring word that American interest in international affairs is at its greatest height since the signing of the armistice. Even on farms and in forests once uninterested folks are seeing something in a basic fact—World coöperation, in or out of the League, means much to prosperity as well as to peace.

¶ The Smithsonian Institution of Washington reconstructs one of the world's largest prehistoric dinosaurs. Paleontologists, after eight years, complete the piecing together and covering over of bones found in northeastern Utah, where this diplodocus roamed about 150,000,000 years ago. The monster weighed 12 tons. He was 70 feet long and 15 feet high when his forelimbs were on the ground, but probably he walked in an upright position. He ate from 300 to 600 pounds of green herbs every day—Diplodocus was certainly a simpleton on salad.

Too-Costly Festivals Taboo in Kwangtung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

A Society for the Promotion of Temperance in Feasting has been organized in Kwangtung Province to modify the age-old custom of spending more than one can afford upon feasts to commemorate weddings and other festive occasions.

The Kwangtung Government has supported the society by imposing a 10 per cent tax upon feasts considered beyond the means of those who give them. In one town, Meihsien, there was a caterers' strike when this tax was imposed, and no feasts were given for several days. But the Government did not yield.

Members of the society have pledged themselves not to serve more than light refreshments upon any occasion, and not to give more than 10 cents toward any commemoration gift. Some prominent officials have set examples by serving only light refreshments at the weddings of their sons.

British Active In Far Eastern Truce Parley

Sino-Japanese Generals Begin Pourparlers at Chinwangtao

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP)—A Rengo (Japanese) news dispatch from Chinwangtao, China, said Japanese and Chinese military officers met in the presence of British naval officers there today to discuss peace terms. Results of the meeting were not divulged.

China has protested to Japan against the occupation of Shanhaikwan and was informed that the Tokyo Government "expressly reserves the right to make demands" in connection with any settlement of the conflict.

The Japanese reply asserted that the Chinese garrison at Shanhaikwan was wholly responsible for the outbreak of hostilities there on the night of Jan. 1.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12 (AP)—With the thermometer in southern Jehol at about 40 degrees below zero, military activities have declined, according to Chinese reports. The Japanese are reported to be within a few miles of the Chinese defenses east of Lingyuan, where the Chinese have dug in and declare their intention of resisting the Japanese attempt to pass.

Chinese sources said Japanese planes bombed villages northward of Chioumenkow, the pass in the Great Wall of China occupied by Japanese troops after severe fighting of the past two days.

Japanese planes also were reported flying over Chinwangtao, which, with Japanese marines ashore, renders the situation there uncertain.

Sino-Japanese negotiations to settle the dispute over Shanhaikwan, the northern railway terminal of China occupied by Japanese last week, seemed more remote today when Chinwangtao dispatches asserted that both Chinese and Japanese declined to meet for a suggested peace parley on the British gunboat Folkestone, in the harbor.

Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Shanghai, returned here after a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, military chief of the Chinese Nationalist Government at Nanking and said, "China will never negotiate the Shanhaikwan incident as a local affair."

Japanese authorities previously announced they would seek to "localize" the Shanhaikwan incident.

Earth Core Solid, Geologist Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Concepts of the earth which charge that it has a molten interior are discredited by Prof. W. J. Miller, University of California geologist, who says instead that the center of the earth is probably "a solid as rigid as steel."

Pressure and heat at great depths are so intense, however, Professor Miller pointed out in the annual faculty research lecture recently, that whenever a break or movement in the earth's crust occurs, the inner rock promptly melts and flows toward the surface, forming lava flows, dikes and batholiths at weak spots.

"At a depth of 40 miles the temperature of the earth is probably no less than 2850 degrees F., with a pressure of 250,000 pounds to the square inch," he continued. While a temperature of that order at the surface is high enough to melt practically all rocks, the fusion of material is prevented at depths greater than 40 miles, the geologist believes.

British Restrictions Cause Commodity Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Wholesale prices of all classes of meat in Britain have risen materially in consequence of government action in restricting supplies.

The position at the end of November compared with October shows increases of from 11 per cent and more on the whole range of beef, mutton and bacon, that on certain classes of frozen imports from New Zealand being as much as 30 per cent.

Race for Arms or Civilization Is Grim Choice Up to Nations; World Cannot Support Both

Militarism Shown to Be Relic of Old Rome, Holdover From Past Order of Society That Has No Place in Modern Capitalistic System

Disarmament—No. 2

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—We live under the shadow of the Roman civilization. It had many admirable features, but it belongs to a period of human evolution which we have long ago outpassed. Militarism is a pure anachronism in modern industrial and capitalist civilization. It is a relic of a past which we have outgrown, and it is in complete contradiction with a word built on the conception of economic interdependence and democracy.

Benjamin Kidd in his work on Social Evolution, first published nearly 40 years ago, has well shown that in the Roman Empire we reach the highest and most successful expression of that state of society in which the struggle for existence is waged mainly between communities organized against each other on a military footing. It appears to him a curious feature of European history that it should present to us evidence of the survival, among the western peoples, almost down to the time in which we are living, of those ideals of empire which are foreign to our civilization.

They are, he rightly says, utterly inconsistent with the tendency of the development now proceeding. The old societies existed under stress of circumstances as fighting organizations. I quote his summary of the social relations, inacceptable today, which made militarism a feasible proposition: The individual was of little account; the men were the warriors of the chief or the state; the women were the slaves of the men; there was a large excluded class, and a basis of slavery beneath the whole social fabric; the ruling classes had a single feature in common—their military origin. In both Greek and Roman civilizations the social organization called for a large excluded class, or slaves or barbarians, to relieve the ruling class of the menial and inferior duties of existence. Even trade was looked upon with contempt. Wealth came, directly or indirectly, through war. Every land contributed under compulsion to the riches of Rome.

Now it is surely obvious, humanitarian considerations apart, though the humanitarian current is at once the cause and the consequence of our present civilization, that we have little in common with the militaristic societies of an earlier age. There is now nothing to be

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ARMY BILL CUT $110,908,980 AND SENT TO HOUSE

Measure of $345,833,532 Omits Citizens' Training Camp Appropriation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The War Department appropriation bill, providing $345,833,532 for the regular activities of the land forces of the United States for the fiscal year 1934, was reported to the House today by Representative Ross Collins (D.) of Mississippi.

The total represents a slash of $31,584,436 in the military activities of the service and $79,324,545 for nonmilitary activities, as compared to appropriations for the current fiscal year.

This slash of $110,908,981 was achieved in the face of a declaration by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the army, that curtailment of the armed forces of the country since the war now leaves the United States "the seventeenth ranking nation in military strength in the world."

He considered this extremely dangerous in view of "troublesome times" and "unsettled and provocative" world conditions. He cited particularly "the tense situation in the Far East," and "practically negligible" results of the Geneva disarmament conference after nearly a year of study of disarmament formulae.

Slashes represent a reduction of $6,696,613 in President Hoover's budget message thereby bringing to nearly $50,000,000 the total of budget cuts achieved by the committee in the four appropriation bills reported out to date. Treasury, Post Office, Interior and Agriculture supply bills already have been sent to the Senate. Of the 1934 bills five still remain in the committee.

This saving is in addition to the $478,000,000 cut by the budget from 1933 appropriations, a figure which is partially fictitious due to emergency construction and emergency measures added last year to regular appropriations.

A million dollars of the budget slash was achieved by eliminating the appropriation for Citizens' Military Training Camps completely, thereby bringing to an end this phase of reserve activities of the army.

The enlisted personnel of the standing army is maintained at 118,750 and provisions are made for an average of 12,000 commissioned officers as at present. Provisions for the purchase of new aircraft and for the maintenance and operation of the air corps are actually increased above the current appropriation by $1,620,571. This includes authorization for the corps to enter into contract for new aircraft to the extent of $3,000,000. Three hundred and seventy new airplanes would be purchased bringing the total to 1537 before the end of the year.

Training periods for R. O. T. C. camps and subsistence allowance for the same are cut and the allowance for uniforms for school students is reduced one-half. Recruiting allowances are also reduced one-half.

AUDUBON BIRD BOOKS SOLD IN GLASGOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Four volumes of "The Birds of America," from the original drawings of John James Audubon, were recently sold here to a London collector for £530. The drawings were engraved, printed, and colored by R. Havell, and published by the author between 1827 and 1838.

The "Border Edition" of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels fetched £24 and a Gadshill edition of Dickens's works brought £21. The Scott was in 48 volumes and the Dickens in 34.

SOCIAL SERVICE GUIDES ECONOMY OF CLUB WOMEN

Year's Study of Taxation to Stress Interests of Home and Child

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Cuts in governmental expenditures must take into consideration how much each service contributes to the well-being of the nation and not be based on expediency alone, is the contention on which the General Federation of Women's Clubs will proceed in its study on taxation during the coming year.

The home, the child, the school system and other social institutions of the nation must not be deprived of their necessary support in the slashing of government budgets, Miss Emily Louise Plumley, chairman of the department of American citizenship, warned in her report to the annual board meeting of the federation, now in session at headquarters here.

Taxation will be thoroughly studied by the cub women of the country, both from the federal as well as from the state and local angle. The program calls for a complete analysis of the tax dollar expenditure. Each member will have an opportunity through charts to compare her own expenditures and incomes along with the amount of money

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KREUGER SMASH PAVES WAY FOR FINANCE CHANGE

Senate Inquiry Believed Likely to Lead to More Stringent Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Ivar Kreuger, who gulled millionaires and governments as well as the investing public of two continents as he built a fantastic house of cards on the basis of forgery and manipulation, probably unwittingly paved the way for sweeping reforms throughout the whole field of American investment practices.

This became apparent today, as the course which the Senate Banking and Currency Committee's investigation of Kreuger & Toll's almost incredible frauds grew clearer. Mingled with echoes of the extraordinary misrepresentations perpetrated by Kreuger were proposals for stricter regulations, for a new relationship between investment houses and the investing public, and above all for enactment within the United States of a bill to protect investors similar to the iron-clad Companies Act now in force in England.

As a sort of background to the apparent laxity surrounding the operations of Kreuger and his American representatives in the United States witnesses today told how Lord Kylsant, former chairman of the great Royal Mail Steamship Company of England, was promptly sent to prison for 12 months for issuing a prospectus less misleading in many ways, in the view of committee members, to those in behalf of Kreuger & Toll, in the United States.

Testimony put in the record today from Dr. Max Winkler, New York financial expert, and Mr. John Marrinan, committee investigator, dealt largely with the activity of the old firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, Kreuger's American representative, since reorganized. Evidence chiefly dealt with the flotation of the $50,000,000 Kreuger & Toll 5 per cent debenture bonds in March 1929, which were theoretically covered by collateral worth 120 per cent of the bonds. However, this coverage was at the par value and not the market value of the bonds put up as collateral, and Kreuger had the right and did substitute inferior bonds with only slight restrictions.

For "window dressing" a large batch of high grade French Government bonds were put up as collateral at first, but these, it developed, had been changed for inferior grade Yugoslav bonds even before the Kreuger & Toll issue was offered to the American public. Dr. Winkler declared that under the British Companies Act, he had little doubt that the American representative of Kreuger would have been liable.

The British Act, Dr. Winkler said, holds all those who issue signed prospectuses liable for statements made and even for false impressions conveyed through omissions of necessary facts. The Senate committee showed deep interest in the matter and in the Kylsant case example cited by Dr. Winkler. A similar law is now being written in Germany, he said.

Mr. Frank Altschul, chairman of the Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, brought out that Kreuger & Toll agreed to tell the stock exchange of substitutions in collateral, but that 32 substitutions occurred between July 1, 1929, and April 1, 1932, and no word was given.

Feminist Movement Rooted In Soil of Latin America

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—During the 1932 elections in South America, 30,000 women voted, according to unofficial figures. At the presidential election in the United States last November, 19,000,000 women are reported to have gone to the polls.

Why the question of women's nationality and the nationality of their children in the southern countries has never been adjusted is easily explained by their election figures. But that political and civil control, so unfair to women, will not definitely continue is made evident through increasing activities of mothers' clubs, child welfare organizations, the feminist movement, and a movement to promote temperance. And it is further shown in the republics of Eucador and Brazil, where women have won the right to vote; although in Brazil this privilege applies only to the State of Rio Grande do Norte.

By depriving women of their place at the polls, Latin America has suffered. By relegating women to the background in political affairs the southern republics have sacrificed an immense power for good.

However, the evident determination to deprive women of all political rights has not been without certain beneficial effects. Probably such persistence, more than anything else, roused small groups of women in the larger cities, women of wealth and education, to earnest reform efforts. The year 1928 saw the first definite program outlined.

The Pan-American Conference held in Havana, Cuba, during January and February of that year received a representative body of women headed by Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the American Committee on International Action, who pleaded for participation in constitutional government for the women of Latin America.

In this Havana group, besides Miss Stevens, were Mrs. Jane Norman Smith of the National Woman's Party of the United States, and Mrs. Muna Lee de Munoz of the Puerto Rican branch of that party. They had sailed with Miss Stevens uncertain of the reception they would receive from a conference composed of men. Whatever misgivings they may have had were groundless: Their reception was cordial, the opportunity of placing their program before the conference was afforded to them, and, as result of what they

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Roar of Planes at Snowbound Camps Marks New Era in Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—The roar of airplanes, which are winging their cold journey over the high mountain ranges of south-central Idaho, is signaling the opening of a new epoch in transportation.

Five airplanes are giving regular service to the snowbound mining camps at Atlanta, Stibnite, Warren, Yellow Pine, and Deadwood in Idaho and Mountain City in Nevada, and the first airplane mail service to an isolated mining camp, which was established by the United States Post Office department at Atlanta last winter, has been resumed.

All of these mining camps are separated from a railroad by mountain ranges with elevations from 8000 to 9000 feet above the sea level. The roads, which cross the ranges and make delightful traveling by automobile in midsummer, are impassible from early fall until late spring because of snow.

Formerly it had been necessary to lay in winter supplies early, as the only communication which these isolated communities had with the outside world was by an intermittent service by dog teams or men on snowshoes or skis.

With the advent of air transportation, the mining camps receive not only service for the operation of the mines, gasoline, oil, and sometimes pieces of machinery weighing 800 or 900 pounds, but also fresh vegetables, fruit and eggs.

The airplane service did not come into these snow-locked mountain fastnesses without much planning and preparation for landing fields, airports, and means of procuring proper weather reports. At Deadwood the planes land on the frozen waters of the reservoir of the Deadwood Dam. At Yellow Pine, Stibnite and Warren the planes land on skis; if coming from Boise wheels are changed to skis at Cascade. At Atlanta the snow rolled so compactly as to make wheels practical for landing.

WAR MINISTER APPOINTED

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 12 (By U. P.)—Col. Carlos Borromeo Flores was appointed Minister of War yesterday, replacing Col. Joaquin Valdes, who resigned. Manuel Lopez Harrison was appointed Undersecretary of Public Works, replacing Colonel Flores.

Germany Mobilizes Credit To Stimulate Employment

Wide Powers Granted to Commissioner in Planning Expenditure of $640,000,000—House Repair Work to Be Increased by Fund

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—A total of 2,700,000,000 marks ($640,000,000 at 23.6) is to be mobilized by Germany in cash and credits during 1933 to stimulate employment.

This estimate has been made by Dr. Guenther Gereke, the Reich's new "commissioner for the creation of work." In his modest offices on a side street not far from the governmental ministries, Dr. Gereke is attacking the problem of speeding industry and providing employment for as large a group as possible of the 5,600,000 unemployed in Germany.

Appointed by the new Chancellor, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Dr. Gereke has received wide powers in order to free the "work creation" program from bureaucratic red tape.

In a radio address announcing some of the details of his program, Dr. Gereke said that 500,000,000 marks will be made available to stimulate work during the winter months. This "immediate" section of the program is to be financed through credits of the Reichsbank, the Rentenbank and the German Society for Public Work. The funds are to be loaned to cities, states, municipal corporations and semi-public corporations for the financing of various kinds of construction possible at this season.

The program further envisages carrying on a number of projects instituted by the Bruening and von Papen governments. These include 280,000,000 marks for Reich railroad construction work; 60,000,000 marks to be expended by the post office; 100,000,000 marks for promotion of settlements, and 210,000,000 marks for street, canal, city planning and similar work.

The original 50,000,000 marks appropriated by the Government for stimulating house repair work is to be increased. As the Government provides 20 per cent of the funds in this classification and the householders finance the balance, it is estimated that a minimum of 250,000,000 marks will be spent in the repairing and subdividing of apartments and similar undertakings. Similar projects, including utilization of the Voluntary Labor Service movement, are to swell the total.

"The key to the work creation program," Dr. Gereke explained, "is the most comprehensive stimulation of employment possible through public means. I have started upon the supposition that the solution of the difficulties growing out of so grave a crisis as the present one would be impossible for private initiative alone. This is emphasized by the fact that a large part of our private enterprise is dependent upon work which is financed by public funds."

AUTONOMY CALL FROM GALICIANS HEARD IN SPAIN

Mayor's Assembly Defers Question of Site for Proposed Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A movement toward the territorial division of medieval Spain is foreshadowed by the eagerness with which Galicia and Valencia are pressing close on Catalonia's footsteps to achieve regional autonomy, allowed under Article 11 of the Republican Constitution.

The Madrid Government has no sooner settled the Catalonian problem than it is faced with a united Galicia petitioning for a similar Statute of Autonomy. The Assembly of Mayors of the province has completed the text of the statute as it will be presented to the Cortes, and President Macia has sent a congratulatory telegram from Barcelona, saying that Catalonians rejoice at the "resurrection of Galicia."

The only note of dissension in the Assembly's deliberations was the discussion as to the future capital of the region. Opposing camps are urging with equal insistence the rival claims of Corunna and Santiago de Compostelar. Corunna demands priority on account of its favorable position as an important port, but this does not convince the other faction which asserts that only the older city, with long centuries of historical tradition behind it, has a right to the honor of first place.

In contrast to the northerners, Valencians are divided on the autonomy question, and although a considerable section is out to obtain the statute at all costs, another, quite as considerable, remains apathetic. This is due in part to the fact that the region does not present a homogeneous whole from the racial, traditional and linguistic point of view, a characteristic which is Galicia's most important asset in support of its petition.

The Government press in Madrid notes with satisfaction that there has been no mention of separatism in any of the regional deliberations, where, in effect, loyalty to the Republic has been repeatedly stressed.

Signs have recently been evident that the Government intends to guard strictly all its rights as the pre-eminent federal authority.

PICCARD THINKS ROCKET PLANES SURE TO COME

In U. S. for Lecture Tour, Says They Could Span Ocean in Six Hours

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—M. Auguste Piccard, Belgian stratosphere flier, who arrived in America today, explained he had come to lecture to paid audiences and also to visit natural scientific laboratories and scientists and particularly to discuss his plans for having some one make a balloon ascension to 10 miles altitude in northern Canada near the magnetic pole, to further the study of the mystery of the origin of cosmic rays. His spokesman, M. Sylvester Dorian, said that M. Piccard has evolved some theories that after man has used up all his coal, oil, and other power-producing fuels, he may be able to use the cosmic rays as a source of energy.

The energy from three drops of water, for example, according to this Piccard theory, would be sufficient to light New York City for about 24 hours.

M. Piccard also talked about rocket planes flying through stratosphere and estimated that six hours would be a reasonable length of time for a trip from Europe to America. He said that 30 years ago people who talked about flying in airplanes were considered "nuts."

"Today," he said, "the same thing applies to the rocket plane advocates, but they are not 'nuts' any more than were the airplane advocates of a previous generation."

Graf Challenged By French Plane

ISTRES, France, Jan. 12 (AP)—The French tri-motored plane Rainbow hopped off today on the first stage of a flight to Buenos Aires in a challenge to the Graf Zeppelin as a transatlantic mail carrier.

Seven men were in the plane, including Pilot Jean Mermoz, and the only passenger, M. Couzinet, who built the plane. They were to stop first at Casablanca, Morocco. "We wish to show the airplane superior to the dirigible for assuring postal service," said M. Couzinet.

The plane weighed more than 14 tons, carrying 850 liters of gasoline, 238 liters of oil and 300 kilograms of provisions. The party will wait at St. Louis, Senegal, for authorization of the air ministry to cross the Atlantic.

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THINGS PRESENT

Those who may have been alarmed at the encroachments of machine labor will likely find comfort in "Lightening Adam's Sentance" on the Editorial page.

The women who helped nominate the "twelve greatest American women of the last century" should read the first three items in the Mirror of World Opinion on the back page.

Well, two of the six wouldn't allow a mere camera to upset the serenity of the Cumberland mountains! Home Forum page.

Even bird houses have gone modern, as you will observe on the Young Folks' page.

Another Editor's Puzzle awaits your blue pencil on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Friday brings the Household page, Watching the World Go By, and more Hymnal Notes.

HOUSE BILLS DESIGNED TO SAVE HOMES

Early Action Expected on Merged Measure to Halt Foreclosures

WORKS ALONG LINES GIVEN BY PRESIDENT

Would Also Allow Railroads and Corporations to Cut Down Capital Burden

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Relief for the nation's debtors, private and corporate alike, was an imminent legislative possibility in Congress today when it became apparent that a powerful nonpartisan movement was under way to secure revision of bankruptcy laws along the general lines recommended yesterday by President Hoover.

Acting independently of the President, but in substantial agreement with his position, Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York and Representative Tom D. McKeown (D.) of Oklahoma today drafted into a composite bill, respective measures of their own authorizing private debtors, corporations and railroads to enter into composition with creditors to postpone, adjust or reduce their obligations.

The measure will be introduced into the House Judiciary Committee tomorrow with the expectation it will be reported favorably to the House the same day. A special rule will then be asked and it may be brought up as early as next Monday, according to Speaker John N. Garner.

Eases Way for Railroads

Under its terms railroads could completely reorganize their financial structure reducing capitalization to a parity with current values. Corporations could do the same and private individuals could seek relief from their debts without the necessity of accepting foreclosures as a condition.

Support behind the measure is widespread. Mr. Hoover has committed himself to the subject in a special message to Congress. Progressive Republicans are understood to be ready to follow Mr. LaGuardia. Speaker Garner has indicated his approval. President-Elect Roosevelt recently discussed the matter with the same authorities with whom Mr. LaGuardia has been advising and is quoted as being entirely sympathetic.

Growing acuteness of the foreclosure problem, particularly during the past two months, has resulted in an insistent demand in Congress for prompt action. The Judiciary Committees of both House and Senate, which have been working more than a year on broad revision of the Bankruptcy Act, have responded by postponing work on the bulk of the measure and rushing only the final provisions relative to relief of debtors.

Agree to Combine Bills

Mr. McKeown had incorporated provisions of the general law relative to private individuals and corporations, excepting railroads, into a separate bill, and Mr. LaGuardia had introduced another bill extending the same privileges to the railroads subject to the approval of the I. C. C.

Conferring with the solicitor-general while the President's message was being read in the Senate, the two Congressmen agreed to combine their bills. Senator Daniel O. Hastings (D.) of Delaware was also present at the conference and indicated he would draft and introduce a companion measure at the other end of Capitol Hill.

The composite measure would permit any private debtor to enter into an agreement with his creditors for adjustments of his debt, provided a majority of the creditors in amount approve and the court finds the agreement in conformity with the terms of the law. After conclusion of such an agreement, a creditor holding a secured obligation would not be permitted to foreclose.

First Step Toward Reform

In regard to corporations, the procedure differs only that a reorganization plan or agreement must be proposed originally with the approval of "not less than 25 per centum in amount of any class of creditors and not less than 10 per cent in amount of all the creditors." It must then be accepted in writing by creditors holding two-thirds in amount of each class of claims.

Railroads would be treated as corporations, except that a reorganization plan would also be subjected to the approval of the I. C. C.

The measure is looked upon in some quarters here as the first step in the process of tearing down the topheavy burden of overcapitalization and watered securities which many now deem to be a major obstacle to the resumption of normal economic conditions.

In their opinion the country is staggering under a burden of debt contracted when money was cheap. Now that money is dear, it becomes unbearable and relief must be sought either through reduction of the debt burden or inflation.

Movements in both directions are under way in Congress. Besides the proposals for bankruptcy law revision, several bills are pending to lighten the farm mortgage loan.

FISHER URGES DRY WORKERS TO GET TRUTH

Still Time to Defeat Repeal, He Says, and Not Desert Ship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—There is still time before it would be possible to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment for dry workers to give the people "the truth and nothing but the truth" about the value of prohibition and defeat the wet move, declares Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, prominent dry, in a message to the American Businessmen's Federation, which entered a new year of activity following its annual meeting Jan. 10.

"It is no time," Professor Fisher said, "to abandon the ship or haul down the flag. By the time it would be possible to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment the question will be largely over, in all probability. During that breathing spell we may be able to bring to the attention of the public educational material that will cause sober after thought.

"The present movement against prohibition is very largely the psychology of the depression to get rid of everything which might by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as the cause of our troubles. When the depression is over this psychology will pass and it will be possible to point out the propaganda which has been undermining prohibition and to show how lowered death rate and lowered mortality from automobiles as well as a great many other products of prohibition are worth keeping despite the fact that we must admit that prohibiton has been difficult to enforce and has not been enforced well enough to prevent scandalous bootlegging and political corruption.

"All the facts, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth ought to be put before the public with pitiless publicity. At present the average man has a greatly distorted picture of the facts."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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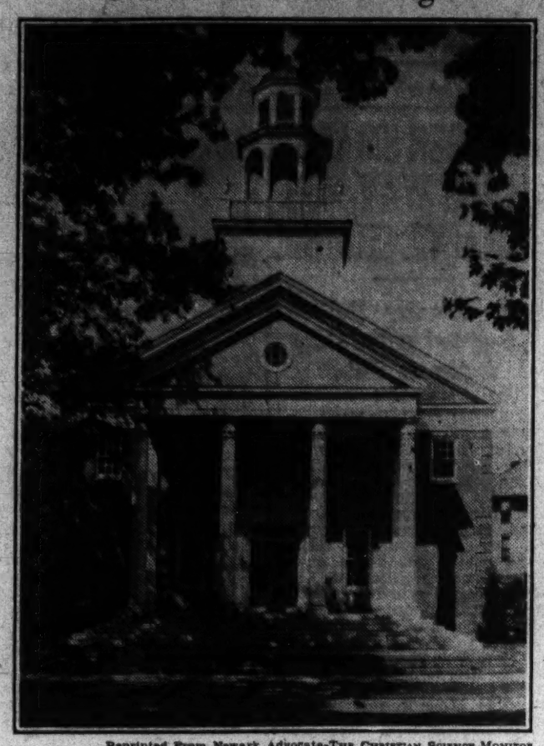
Volunteers Serve 192,815 Meals

Extensions of the activities of the Volunteers of America during the past year were reported yesterday at the annual meeting of its board of advisors, according to Mr. William H. Taylor, chairman. The "one cent lunch" inaugurated by the organization during September, was described by Mr. Taylor as the "biggest piece of practical relief work set on foot in Boston during the year."

To date, he reported, about 192,815 meals have been served at this hospice and the number increases each week. Nearly 30,000 free meals to single unemployed men have been supplied and 6072 days' employment with wages have been provided for men who work in the cafeterias, he explained.

Applications for aid made during the year totaled 128,181, Mr. Taylor reported and the total number of meals supplied was 252,377 and beds

Classic Colonial Design



Reprinted From Newark Advocate-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, NEWARK, OHIO

10,331 while 7547 pints of milk were distributed to needy children. More than 12,174 days of work were given or obtained for men without jobs, the chairman said, and the volunteers paid in relief wages from their funds $9,429.41.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

NEWARK, Ohio—The Newark Advocate, upon the recent dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, described the church and related the history of the local movement in a lengthy article. Excerpts from the newspaper's report follow:

"First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Newark, was organized March 29, 1898. Services were held in rooms on the second floor of the Auditorium Building until the purchase of the property at Hudson Avenue and Wyoming Street in May, 1909. The present new church edifice was begun September, 1931.

"The building is of classic colonial architecture, designed by C. R. Pipe, architect, of Boston, Mass., E. W. Austin of Columbus, Ohio, being associate architect. The exterior of the building is of 'Harvard' brick.

"On the main floor is a large foyer extending entirely across the front of the building. Three entrances are provided from the foyer to the auditorium, which is two stories in height. Throughout the building the floors are covered with mastic tile.

"The walls are decorated in a soft shade of yellow and the woodwork in the auditorium is done in ivory. The tall, arched windows and heavy cornice in the auditorium are in strict keeping with the general colonial design of the building. The total cost of the building and equipment was approximately $55,000."

Boston Art Notes

Women Artists' Exhibit

A display such as the one now at The Boston Art Club cannot help commanding attention. We have not yet grown so accustomed to the extra-domestic activities of women not to be curious about their effort in the fresh fields. Although painting would seem a rather logical avocation for women, she has taken hold of it in much the manner gentlemen do, dissociating it from everyday experience. We still maintain that the woman painter of today was the needleworker of two generations ago. The decorative impulse still holds, though in less utilitarian fields.

There is a long list of contributors in the Boston Art Club display. It includes all the well-known painters, and many of those whose names are unfamiliar. The catalogue, somewhat undemocratically, lists those who were invited separately from those who contributed of their own initiative. Curiously, some of the best works were by the uninvited and unheralded.

The exhibition runs to portraiture. This leads to speculation about "human interest" and such matters. The women painters portray in quite serious vein; they draw upon the elevated sentiments. They enjoy painting their models in old-fashioned garments; they prefer costuming to fashion. We discover what is woman's idea of beauty in women. It lacks the flair, the grace, the stylishness which prevail when the imagination of man influences the brush.

The landscapes are handled with forcefulness and in general with emphasis upon the lineaments of pattern. Men shed more grace upon nature, find more subtleties, more nuance. Women are probably not capable of the utter detachment necessary for profound contemplation of the outdoors.

The still-life subjects are graciously painted, with faint traces of sentimentality, and devotion to small, touching details.

The water-color section is more interesting for its variety, for its many concise, moving depictions, and for the flashes of wit that appear occasionally. Aquarelle seems more appurtenant to feminine sensibility.

D. A.

PARK PROJECT OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 12—A recreational project in Balboa Park, which gave work to approximately 9000 unemployed, was opened here last week with a parade and other festivities.

'HIGH HAT' HELD AS UNBECOMING TO POLITICIANS

Governor Cross Speaks at Yale on College Man in Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12—Gov. Wilbur Cross of Connecticut told the students of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University last night that if they intend to go into politics, they should have a moderate income, so that they will not be tempted to be anything but honorable and honest. Addressing a large number of students in Strathcona Hall on "the college man in politics," he warned them that the university graduate "must not be high hat," and must treat their associates as "equals."

"Many college men," he said, "think they are better than the people with whom they are working. Obviously they are wrong, and do not have the right temperament for politics."

"In Hartford," he said, "politicians of my party tell me that I must appoint a man because he has voted the straight Democratic ticket for 35 years and must be rewarded. At Yale, when we had an appointment to make, we surveyed the field, and took the most competent available man. In politics, however, there is no thought of competency. I have attempted, however, to select competent men and, as a result, have appointed almost as many Republicans as Democrats, much to the dislike of the Democrats. I think it is pretty well understood in Connecticut that no one stands a chance to receive political appointment unless he is competent."

The Governor admitted that it was probably impossible to keep out politics completely, in making appointments, but said that the "most successful public servant is the one who keeps partisan motives in the background."

Politics are called "dirty" Governor Cross said, because "good men frequently get disgusted with what they see while in office, step out, and bad men take their place."

Governor Cross told the several hundred students who formed his audience that they were under obligation to participate in politics.

"Part of the education of each of you students was paid for by your State when you attended grammar and secondary schools," he said. "You owe something to your State, and should repay it by serving it in some capacity."

Dehydrated Milk Meets Competitor As Malted Banana Enters 'Sody' List

Soda "slingers" in Metropolitan Boston no doubt will rejoice at the news that the humble, and at times humbling, banana is about to enter the field of beverages under a new guise—malted bananas.

At least, this new beverage is included by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its monthly report of new industries that have been established in Boston's metropolitan area.

But the jig-saw puzzle hobby that has been sweeping the country also has swept into existence a firm in Wollaston which finds the demand sufficiently attractive to employ 12 factory workers, the survey shows.

The November report indicates that 500 or more men and women are provided with employment by the 19 new manufacturing companies that were established in this section during that month. This brings the total of new industries established here during the first 11 months of 1932 up to 218, an increase of 16 over the number for the same period in 1931, according to the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber.

Most of the new establishments are located in Boston, although Lynn has four, Chelsea three, Quincy two and Wakefield, Watertown and Newton one each. The report shows also expansion plans on the part of several industries already established. Four of the 19 new firms are producing shoes. The others include the production of women's clothing, cash registers, signs, silver plated ware, machinery, leather hand bags, meters, spark plugs and upholstered furniture.

Japan Is Called 'Unspanked Child'

Japan is "an unspanked child, who must learn to live at peace with her neighbors," and unless the great powers come to China's aid the trouble will reach major proportions," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade Bureau in Boston, declared last night before friends and members of the Boston University Women Graduates Club at Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Although Japanese agents are claiming that the Shanhaikwan issue will be localized, Dr. Hsieh said they must know that occupation of the city is sufficient to dominate all ports of northeastern China. He added that "in Manchuria the conflict around Mukden was so thoroughly localized that the Japanese troops are now several hundred miles north and east of Mukden."

He declared that for a generation Japan, especially with regard to Manchuria, has exhibited "in the clearest manner, a determination to extend not only her economic interests but her political control." He added that even at the Washington conference she did not give up "her desire to bring Manchuria under her substantive, if not formal or technical, political control."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Alumni Association meeting, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Lynn Historical Society: Annual meeting, address, "Further Progress," by Mr. Fred A. Wilson, president, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 8.

Lecture, "The History of American Jewry," by Mr. Jacob Newman, auspices Young Israel of Greater Boston, 161 Ruthven Street, Roxbury, 9.

Lowell Institute: Opening lecture in series on "Early Celtic Civilization," by Dr. Fred Norris Robinson of Harvard, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Boston Public Library: Field and Forest Club open meeting, illustrated lecture, "Homes and Haunts of Some British Authors," by Mr. Guy Richardson, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking: Forum and dinner meeting, discussion of current plays by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 6.

Eastern Massachusetts Recreation Council: Dinner-meeting, address and demonstration of games by Mr. Robert K. Murray, Girls' Trade School, 5:45.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Richard Burgin, conducting, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8. French talking picture, "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac," Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, 8:45.

Theaters

Plymouth—"There's Always Juliet," 8:20. Fine Arts—"Der Grosse Tenor," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Story of Coal," 11, and "The Eskimos in Winter and Summer," 2; Stamp Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etchings and Engravings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

John Hancock Life Insurance Company: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Harvard University: French talking film, "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac," Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, 2:15, 4:15, 6:45 and 8:45 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.: At home, auspices School of Domestic Science, 40 Berkeley Street, 4:30.

Eastern Star Women's Club: Meeting, address, "Preservation of the Armenian Language and Customs," by Capt. Sarkis M. Zartarian, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts: Annual convention, Hotel Lenox, through Jan. 14.

Kiwanis Club of Boston: District conference, luncheon, speaking programs, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 10.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Grosse Tenor," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; fifteenth century German and Netherlands Engravings; prints by Whistler; Khilim rugs; paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith; coverlets made in the Southwest.

Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy Street—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 26.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters and Their Successors." Through Jan. 21.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Drawings and lithographs by Janice Thompson. Through Jan. 14.

Cassen Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 14.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Porain and others. Wood blocks in color, by Karl Knathe.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Water colors by Prescott M. M. Jones. Through Jan. 14.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair and slowly rising temperature; probably rain or snow Friday night; moderate south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight about 20.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; snow or rain Friday night.

Maine: Fair and much colder; cold wave in north portion tonight; Friday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and much colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; snow Friday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming easterly Friday and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	52	Montreal	16	42
Bismarck	14	18	Nantucket	46	52
Boston	40	58	New Orleans	56	72
Buffalo	18	42	New York	40	58
Calgary	26	38	Norfolk, Va.	52	66
Charleston	62	74	North Platte	24	38
Chicago	16	26	Philadelphia	38	58
Cincinnati	16	50	Phoenix, Ariz.	38	62
Denver	34	40	Pittsburgh	22	52
Eastport, Me.	44	48	Portland, Me.	42	50
Hatteras	58	68	Raleigh	50	68
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	22	36
7 p.m. Jan. 11	74		St. Paul	2	14
Helena, Mont.	34	36	Salt Lake City	24	32
Huron, S. D.	20	26	San Francisco	44	58
Jacksonville	64	78	SantaFe, N.M.	16	34
Kansas City	26	28	Seattle	38	44
Key West	74	80	Tampa	66	78
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	36	58
Memphis	26	54	Wichita, Kan.	22	32
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	24	24

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 12. B—Maximum Jan. 11.

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The Editor's Puzzle

42

~~By and large~~ Everything considered, I ~~would~~ think you ~~would~~ ~~ought to~~ get the lady's consent ~~to~~ for whom the gift ~~was~~ intended. If this ~~only~~ ~~case~~ ~~was~~ an ordinary ~~problem~~ the case, ~~it~~ would be different; but people ~~are blissfully unconscious~~ are ~~implicit in that you seem~~ to infer that ~~she~~ you are engaged.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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STUDENT RULE AT AMHERST IS FOUND GROWING

Boston Alumni Addressed by Dr. King at Annual Dinner

Growth in self-rule by the Amherst College student body marks the opening of the régime of Dr. Stanley King as president of the college, according to a résumé of his activities at the annual meeting of the institution's Boston alumni association in the University Club last night.

Students have received the right to choose lecturers to come to the college, to appraise and report on the merits of preachers they hear and to elect the man to give their baccalaureate sermon. In the last instance they have chosen the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, pastor of Trinity Church in Boston, to give the baccalaureate address this year.

The rules of the college, Dr. King said, have been reduced and codified. Whereas before they were both in print and in the opinions of the faculty they are now all in writing. The former restriction against students possessing automobiles at the college has been modified. Permission to have automobiles now is granted to juniors and seniors maintaining an average of 76 per cent in their courses and procuring a written request from their parents.

An orientation course for freshmen, consisting of nine lectures given by heads of the departments and the president for the purpose of giving a prospectus of what the college has to offer and thus aid the students in selecting their courses wisely, is to be initiated. It is open to faculty members as well as freshmen, with the consequence, Dr. King indicated, that a real coördination of subjects and alertness of stewardship will be stimulated.

Another innovation, inspired, Dr. King implied, from the business background he enjoyed before assuming the rôle of educator, requires each faculty member to write his own personal record—an account of his course and its objectives. It is the first time, he said, since 1911 the president has exercised this power.

He plans to retain compulsory chapel, he said. Declaring that most former Amherst presidents have made contacts with the students by teaching them, he pointed out that he had enjoyed no such contact and that chapel offered him this opportunity. As a part of an institutional service there is no question of the college having the right to enforce chapel attendance, he said.

Social Service Guides Club Women's Thrift

(Continued from Page 1)

that she will be called upon to expend during the year for taxes for the operation of government. The importance of attending the taxpayers' hearing when it is proposed by a municipality to erect a new building or carry forward a program of public works, to aid in determining whether the proposed movement is a necessity or a luxuury, was pointed out by Miss Plumley.

Studies in Citizenship

The department of American citizenship, it was announced, has determined during the next three years to concentrate on study of the following subjects: The history of democracy and the machinery of democratic government; the history of taxation; the development of budgets; the observance of law; citizenship and the alien; liquor control in foreign countries and Canada; the legal status of women; and the naturalization and citizenship of married women.

The budget cannot be balanced and the nation return to the high road of prosperity until special doles to special veterans are eliminated, Mr. Henry H. Curran, director of the National Economy League, told the board last night. Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the federation, is a member of the executive committee of the league.

Describing as "appalling" the amount now paid to some 800,000 veterans whose disabilitise are not traceable to war, Mr. Curran told the women, "Right now we are bending our efforts toward this particular objective, not only because it is the most flagrant of all in violation of equal justice, but because it is by far the most expensive of all unwarranted expenditures by our Government. It costs about 15 per cent of the whole budget.

"It costs about one-fourth of the Federal Government's entire revenue and one-half as much as interest and sinking fund payments on the national debt. Every other part of the national budget is being cut except the debt service which, of course, must be paid and cannot be touched," he said, "but not a dollar has yet been cut out of this special dole to special veterans."

World Friendship Tour

A world friendship tour to Europe next summer with the federation president, Mrs. Poole, in charge, was announced today. The party, including club women, their friends and families, will sail from New York, July 24, aboard the Adriatic and will return Sept. 16 on the Franconia. The European capitals where there are women's clubs, as well as the League of Nations headquarters at Geneva, will be visited. The European clubs are planning a series of social events to which notables in official life will be invited. Travel talks will be delivered on shipboard by Mrs. Poole.

"On this first world friendship tour of ours," Mrs. Poole explained, "we are going to be more sympathetic, understanding and patient, after we have seen Europe face to face. Its going to be a patchwork story we shall study, and the intimate contact with women of our own nationality and of the countries we visit will cement us into a closer understanding of today's problems. We will return more determined than ever before to make our voices heard, for we will have met our neighbors and out of that meeting will have been born a new understanding of the world in which we live."

Mrs. S. Blair Luckie of Chester, Pa., chairman of the department of legislation, announced the federation's support of the World Court, the St. Lawrence waterway, deportation of Communist leaders, uniform legislation controlling the narcotic trade, payment of disabled women who served in the World War and the reduction of child labor by stricter enforcement of school attendance.

Music

Dusolina Giannini

A recital by Miss Dusolina Giannini, the third concert of the current series of Morning Musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, took place at the Statler yesterday morning. With the assistance of Miss Molly Burnstein as accompanist, she sang an aria from Spontini's "La Vestale" ("Su questo sacro altare"); a German group composed of Brahms's "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer" and "Von ewiger Liebe" and Strauss's "Allerseelen" and "Ständchen"); the Habanera from Bizet's "Carmen"; an American group containing two songs by Powell Weaver ("A Book of Verses," "Moon Marketing"), Charles Cohen's "Alas, that Spring should Vanish" and La Forge's "Song of the Open"; and a final group of Italian folk songs arranged by Vittorio Giannini ("Canta pe' me"? "Luise," "Tarantella Luciana"). There was a large audience.

The graceful dignity of Miss Giannini's habitual demeanor was enhanced yesterday by the cloth of gold she wore and by the silver curtain behind her. The regal touch that these precious metals lent to the scene was matched by the imperious beauty of her middle and lower tones as she sang the dramatic and elaborate air from "La Vestale." Whether this quality is appropriate to the Vestal's complaint may, however, be doubted. Nobility, yes; but also pathos and despair. But for this, her singing of the difficult extract from one of Jenny Lind's greatest rôles was compelling and technically excellent.

Her group of German Lieder prompted an exhibition of such exquisitely beautiful singing as can rarely have fallen to their lot. It was a performance which gave first place to the musical element of the song yet did not neglect the poetic; one which could sufficiently dramatize yet preserve everywhere a beautifully finished phrase, a charmingly luminous tone quality. The more regrettable for this were such occasional lapses as her unduly prolonged high note at the climax of "Von ewige Liebe" or of Strauss's "Zueignung" (the latter sung as an encore) where a slight broadening of tempo would have sufficed.

She sang agreeably her English group, but with most real flavor and zest the Italian folk songs which her brother has arranged. Their swelling fervor, their humor, their nostalgic wistfulness, their exuberant rhythm, were imparted with a verve as delightful as it was surprising in a singer who can so often convey an impression of aristocratic restraint. Less surprising became her warmly sensuous singing and half-acting of the Habanera from "Carmen," which had followed rather startlingly her German group.

Thus renewing and strengthening her repute as mistress of varied musical styles and tonal colorings (would, however, that she might gain ease in the heights!), she pleased her audience greatly and was much applauded. S. S.

BILL SEEKS TO END THE ROADSIDE 'ZOOS'

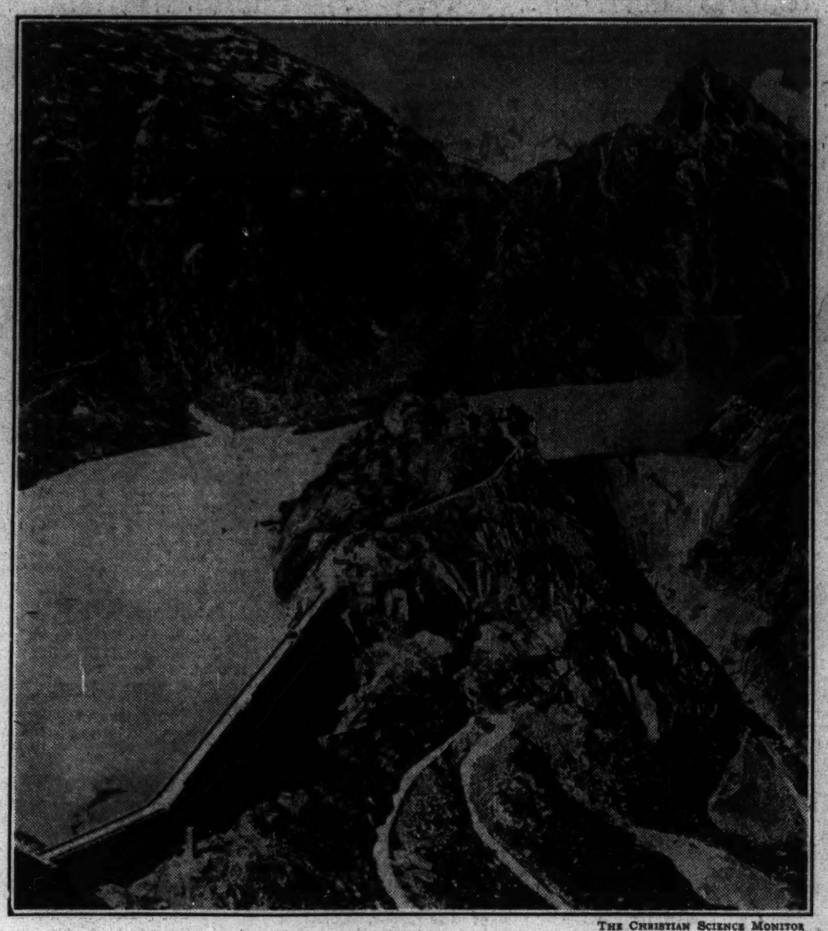
"Pop-drinking" bears that attract great attention at roadside stands, skunks and porcupines that waddle about to the amusement of patrons of wayside gasoline and other stations, and the organ grinder's monkey, will be banned for exhibition purposes, if a bill filed yesterday with the Massachusetts Legislature becomes a law. The bill was presented by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Under the provisions, use of animals for prizes in games of chance and as trade solicitors would be prohibited. According to Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the M. S. P. C. A., the bill is aimed at stopping mistreatment of animals at roadside stands, where they frequently do not receive proper shelter and food. He declared that the society has had to investigate a number of cases. The penalty for violation of the law would be $100 fine or not more than 30 days' imprisonment or both.

WAGE PACT EXTENDED

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—Representatives of mechanical employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad, meeting here yesterday, agreed to continue for nine months the wage agreement with the road which provided for a 10 per cent reduction in the net earnings of mechanical workers. The agreement, effective a year, expires next month.

An Intruder on Nature's Architecture



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWITZERLAND'S ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN THE GRIMSEL PASS

POWER PROJECT OPERATES HIGH IN SWISS ALPS

Artificial Lake at 6155 Feet Elevation Provides 282,000 Horsepower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRIMSEL PASS, Switz.—Here in the very heart of the Swiss Alps a big electric power development has commenced to operate. An artificial lake, 3½ miles long, with a maximum width of 1800 feet, and a depth of 330 feet, has been impounded to supply motive power for three plants erected at different altitudes.

The first of the plants, at Handeck, is now complete, and two others at Boden and Innertkirchen probably will be ready within two years. Their average production is estimated at 282,000 horsepower.

An old hospice, dating from the fifteenth century, has been supplanted by a fine new building with accommodation for more than 100 guests. The site of the old hostelry now is beneath the surface of the lake.

The new lake was formed by damming the Grimsel Glen leading to the Oberaar Glacier. It stands at an elevation of 6155 feet and contains 300,000,000 cubic feet of water. A tunnel 3¼ miles long links the Grimsel Lake to the Gelmer Lake in a neighboring valley. There is evidence that a lake similar to the one just formed existed in an earlier geologic epoch. The new expanse of water has added to the beauty of a locality which was formerly extremely rugged and rather melancholy.

Engineers engaged in the project are loud in their praise of the work accomplished in this area nearly a century ago by the Swiss naturalist, Louis Agassiz, who founded an observatory in the Alps and later went to the United States to accept the chair of natural history at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. According to the managing director of the enterprise, the successful completion of the project would have been almost impossible, had it not been for the pioneering studies of Agassiz concerning the movement of glaciers. Miniature icebergs from the Aar Glacier sometimes float in the upper portion of the lake.

The work has been carried through according to schedule, both as regards time and money, and there have been no labor difficulties. The quantity of hydraulic energy produced during construction was somewhat in excess of the original estimates. The total cost of the entire enterprise has just been made at 82,000,000 Swiss francs ($16,400,000 at 5).

Feminist Movement Rooted in Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

had to offer, a resolution was passed declaring:

"An Inter-American Commission of Women shall be organized to prepare juridical information necessary for proper consideration, at the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, of the civil and political equality of women; this commission to be composed of seven women designated by the Pan American Union, Washington, from different countries of America, and eventually from all American republics."

Campaign Bears Fruit

The great Latin-American feminist movement was under way. American and Puerto Rican delegates returned home satisfied that an agitation comparable with their own ideals of American womanhood would spread throughout the nations of the Caribbean and Central South America. Yet, they realized that an energetic, representative committee was necessary if the movement was to accomplish the desired widely extended effect.

For two years these women worked and planned. In 1930 the results of their Havana campaign bore fruit when, in Cuba, these same women headed their co-workers, the Inter-American Commission of Women, at its first session. This time delegates attended from the United States, Brazil, Panama, Venezuela, Chile, Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic.

How important was this meeting later results proved; it marked the first constructive plan ever formally promulgated by a body of international women for suffrage, and while it did not specifically declare that women should have the right to vote it did declare that the nations represented around the conference table should direct their attentions to the important question of women's nationality and that of their children.

Compilation of Rights

It was further determined that: "Each delegate shall direct the compilation of her country, showing the inequality in favor of men, inequality in favor of women and equality between women and men; first, in their capacity to transmit the nationality of a child; second, in the effect of marriage upon nationality; third, in the effect of the change of nationality of the spouse after marriage, and fourth, in the effect of the change of nationality by parents on their children."

It was pointed out that four nations—Uruguay, Chile, Paraguay and Argentina—dealt equally with women and men in respect to nationality. The other 16 republics had never considered equality essential, and, in some cases, presumably considered it to be unwise. Among the Indians of Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru and Guatemala woman's equality, for example, amounted to the hard work she shared with the male.

Although the Cuban conference referred specifically to women's nationality, and that of her children, the importance of the meeting had far wider significance. What it set out to accomplish was enlarged one year later, when at a gathering of international lawyers a resolution was voted declaring that the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo (December, 1933) should include the agreement that contracting parties (states) should admit the ratification of an agreement giving women and men equal rights throughout any territory subject to their jurisdiction. In other words, equal rights in the republics, provinces, municipalities and towns where they lived.

Conflict of Legislation

In order that the resolution should have additional weight, before it was presented at Montevideo, a committee was appointed to consult with the women delegates of the 10 nations already mentioned on all matters affecting the status of women, to the end that proposals or projects offered for action might represent the true views of men and women of the American republics.

That a clear idea may be had of what the Montevideo conference will be asked to consider, a brief summary of a note addressed to the Council and Members of the League of Nations, Aug. 15, 1932, is interesting. The note was signed by the International Council of Women, International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, International Federation of University Women, and the World Union of Women for International Concord.

Reduced to simple form, the communication treated with conflict of laws, nationality of children, and the juridical unity of the family. The various organizations petitioning the League inquired, "Is woman to be treated as a human being whose independence cannot be sacrificed or is she being dealt with as an object of whom anyone may dispose at his pleasure?"

Three Points Stressed

Pursuing this query the following points were stressed:

1—Conflicts would exist as long as there were systems where the wife was compelled to take the nationality of her husband, or to retain her own nationality upon marriage.

2—The nationality of children was constantly at stake, for sometimes citizenship depended upon the country where the child was born, and sometimes it was controlled by a man marrying a foreigner and preserving his own nationality for an offspring, or a woman marrying a foreigner, retaining her own citizenship and giving it to her child.

3—That equality of nationality would interfere with unity. Although the claim was made that the word unity was too often used in the double sense and confused unity of family with what was known as juridical. Incidentally, it was explained that juridical unity did not always exist, for in certain countries a wife upon taking her husband's nationality continued with that citizenship although her husband chanced to change his at some later date.

It all sounds complicated. But it is the foundation for a feminist movement throughout the Latin-American republics that some day may provide the southern women with a universal system of citizenship and give to them the same political and civil privileges enjoyed by men. Certain things accomplished since the petition was presented will be taken up in a subsequent article.

Swarthmore College to Build Arboretum for Native Flora

Not for Hothouse Varieties, but Flowers, Trees and Shrubs That Can Be Grown in Ordinary Environment by Anyone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11—An arboretum which will preserve the native shrubs, trees and wild flowers of this area, as well as develop plants which every home owner can afford, rather than the rare hothouse varieties, will be developed at Swarthmore College, near here. It was disclosed in a recent report of the Arthur Hoyt Scott Foundation of the college, issued by Mr. John C. Wister, director of the foundation.

Established in memory of Mr. Scott, a member of the class of 1895, the foundation will carry out the desires of Mr. Scott, who was greatly interested in horticulture, especially that which might serve as a visual inspiration to people of this locality. The fund was established by Mrs. Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Owen Moon, and has been augmented by gifts from others who were interested.

As stated in the report just issued, the arboretum will develop a tract of land along Crum Creek, which runs through the college property, of approximately 175 acres. This land is in virgin timber, and is especially well adapted to the planting of wild flowers and shrubs. Here an area will be set aside for the cultivation of only that flora native to Delaware County, a second area will show what shrubs and plants are indigenous to this state, a third, to North America, and a fourth, the various trees which are not native here, but which will thrive in this climate.

The foundation also sponsors the planting of a "practical" horticultural garden, where people who are interested may see the various kinds of flowers and shrubs which are hardy, cheap and easy to grow by the average home owner.

Postage Exceeds Amount of Bills

Imagine receiving a bill for two cents mailed in an envelope bearing a three-cent stamp. Sounds like the story of the man who spent a dollar to make 75 cents.

Such will be the case when the receiver of the Bristol Mutual Liability Insurance Company sends out an order to three policy holders of the company to pay a two-cent assessment, authorized today by Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court.

The court approved the petition of Mr. Alfred R. Shrigley, receiver of the insurance company, setting forth the computation of the amount each policyholder should be assessed under an order of the court decreeing that a total assessment of $236,686.16 should be levied upon 18,000 policyholders. Assessments on persons insured with the company range from two cents to $3023.

FITZGERALD OPENS AIRPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITZGERALD, Ga., Jan. 12—Planes roared, flags flapped in the wind and several thousand spectators craned their necks in order not to miss any of the thrills that marked the elaborate ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of Fitzgerald's municipal airport on Jan. 8. Many of the planes which had recently participated in the Miami air races were in Fitzgerald for the event.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins FEB. 10

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Specializing in Hotel and Family Distribution of Meats and Poultry

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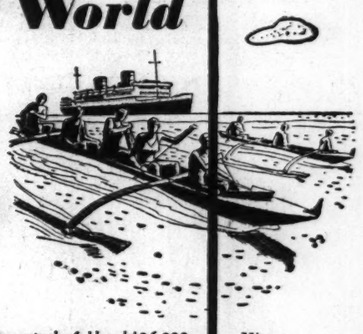
Finest Quality of Beef, Lamb and Veal. Pork Products of all kinds. Sweetbreads, Tongues and Calves Liver.

Round the World



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How to Balance Your Budget

A "balanced budget" is just as important to YOU as it is to Uncle Sam.

For Balancing a Budget is simply a matter of planning in advance so that you won't spend more than you take in.

That's easy with the help of our Family Income and Expense Book. Call or write for your copy. It's FREE—and requires no knowledge of bookkeeping!

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
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B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

NO OTHER SUDS WILL DO — by Dalton Valentine

I'M SORRY MRS. LAKE I'M ALL OUT OF IT—WON'T SOME OTHER SOAP DO?
NO, IT'S THE ONLY KIND I USE. NEVER MIND, I'LL GET IT SOMEWHERE ELSE
I'M SURPRISED YOU'RE SO FUSSY ABOUT LAUNDRY SOAP AREN'T THEY ALL PRETTY MUCH ALIKE?
I SHOULD SAY NOT! I'VE TRIED THEM ALL IN MY WASHER—AND THERE'S NOTHING LIKE RINSO TO GET CLOTHES SNOWY WHITE
THE SUDS! RINSO SUDS ARE THICK AND CREAMY—AND THEY'RE SO EASY ON MY HANDS
WHY DO YOU SAY THAT? WHAT MAKES RINSO DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER SOAP
THEN I THINK I'LL TRY IT. I HATE WATERY SUDS
YOU'LL BE THRILLED WITH THE WHITENESS OF A RINSO WASH. ITS SUDS ARE GREAT FOR DISHES, TOO
Rinso
GROCS
NEXT WASHDAY
NO WONDER MRS. LAKE "RAVED" ABOUT RINSO! I USED IT IN MY WASHER THIS WEEK—AND MY WASH IS WHITER THAN EVER

"It's so economical," says Mrs. A. J. Pierce of Utica, N. Y.

"RINSO is so safe for the clothes. It just lifts the dirt out of them gently. I've never used a soap that is so economical as Rinso. With one big box I did:

2 bedspreads	6 table-cloths	7 nightgowns
7 bureau scarfs	109 handkerchiefs	11 aprons
18 face cloths	6 children's dresses	30 pairs socks
18 napkins	20 prs. children's stockings	14 pieces underwear
18 pillow cases	9 pieces children's underwear	3 pairs pajamas
11 sheets	5 children's nightclothes	3 nightshirts
88 towels	7 house-dresses	20 shirts

and I had enough left to do my dishes for a week."

Rinso is marvelous in tub or washer. Its thick suds soak out dirt—save scrubbing, boiling. *Even in hardest water*, a little Rinso gives a lot of creamy suds. Great for dishes. Get the BIG box.

Rinso

The biggest selling package soap in America

HASH *that is* FIT FOR A KING

IF your appetite is keen as you start to read this, it's kind of mean to tell you about Prudence Corned Beef Hash. For here's a feast to make your mouth water . . . delicious . . . savory . . . satisfying!

No left-overs in Prudence Hash, just the finest, tender young beef and mealy white potatoes.

First, every atom of skin and gristle is removed and an exact proportion of lean and fat meat slowly boiled. After it has cooled, the meat is taken out, the fat skimmed off the pot and the potatoes boiled *in the same water*. That's one of the "down East" tricks that makes Prudence Hash taste so ravishingly good.

And there are two other things you want to know about Prudence. It's all ready to heat and eat—takes three minutes to get a hearty meal. The other thing is the economy—six cents for a man's-size serving.

Treat your family to this wholly different New England hash, browned to a tempting crisp—a feast fit for a king and all his kin.

But please remember, there are other hashes floating around, so—be absolutely sure to ask for and to get the genuine Prudence.

Monitor Readers: If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE Ready to Brown CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. You are a wise housewife if you also stock up on a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They're grand.

MICHIGAN NOT SCORING TEAM

Wolverines Lack Consistent Scorer as 'Big Ten' Cage Season Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 12—Development of shooting talent is needed to brighten the University of Michigan prospects in the basketball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference. The leading Wolverine scorer, N. J. Daniels '32, who kept the team in "Big Ten" running for three years, has graduated and nobody has appeared to replace him. The team appears fairly good defensively, according to Coach F. C. Cappon.

Capt. D. H. Eveland '33, regular forward for the last two seasons, is erratic. He goes on a scoring rampage in one game and fails to connect in his next appearance. Because of his experience and good floor game, he has retained his forward position.

R. F. Altenhof '33, a guard, is expected to be Michigan's leading point-getter this season. Altenhof is the outstanding player on the squad. He directs both the offense and defense. I. B. Williamson '33, regular back guard for two seasons, has returned, but may stay on the bench for most of the season.

In addition to Eveland, Altenhof and Williamson, Coach Cappon has two other lettermen in R. G. Petrie '33 and J. E. Garner '33. Petrie has played at both guard and forward and is a good floor man, although a poor shot. Garner, is a tall pivotman.

As a running mate for Eveland at forward, Coach Cappon may use A. H. Plummer '35, a newcomer, who is rangy and active. Petrie probably will be a reserve with D. R. Black '35 and John M. Regeczi '35 as substitute forwards.

Garner, if he continues to improve, will get the call at center over F. J. Allen '34, an ineligible last season. Allen is a more polished player. F. M. Wistert '34 also is available as a center.

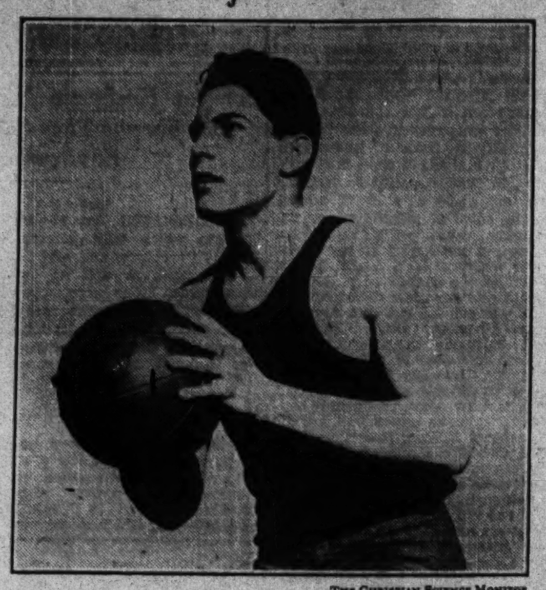
Providing Williamson is unable to play, his guard position will be filled by F. L. Petoskey '34, of football fame. Petoskey is rugged and needs only experience to develop into a capable guard. John Teitelbaum '35 is a good ball handler and will fight it out with Petoskey for the starting honor with R. D. Oliver '35 and J. F. Boden '33 in reserve. The Michigan schedule:

Jan. 7—Michigan 33, University of Iowa 25; 9—University of Illinois 22, Michigan 17; 14—University of Illinois at Ann Arbor; 21—University of Chicago at Chicago; 23—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Feb. 11—Michigan State College at East Lansing; 13—Indiana University at Bloomington; 16—University of Iowa at Ann Arbor; 20—University of Chicago at Ann Arbor; 25—Purdue University at Lafayette; 27—University of Minnesota at Ann Arbor.

March 4—Indiana University at Ann Arbor; 6—Purdue University at Ann Arbor.

A Trojan Forward



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEE A. GUTTERO '35
University of Southern California Basketball Team.

PHILADELPHIA IN SECOND-PLACE TIE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	9	4	4	53	32	22
Providence	9	1	7	46	37	19
Philadelphia	7	5	6	42	38	19
New Haven	6	2	7	30	41	14
Quebec	5	2	12	39	62	12

RESULT JAN. 11

Philadelphia 4, Boston 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—By scoring three goals in the first period, the Philadelphia Arrows easily defeated the Boston Cubs at the Arena here last night, 4 to 1.

The victory enabled the Arrows to go into a second-place tie with Providence, just three points back of the league-leading Boston team. This was the first victory for the Arrows against the Cubs during the present Canadian-American season.

Runge, Conn and Boyd all scored for the Arrows in the first period and McGoldrick contributed another goal in the second. Cook scored the lone Boston goal on an assist from O'Neil, midway in the last period.

PHILADELPHIA		BOSTON
Runge, Hudson, Pratt, lw		
	rw, Saunders, Davie, Buckles	
Burke, Conn, Anderson, c	c, Cook, O'Neil	
Boyd, Phillips, Pratt, rw		
	lw, Klein, Weir, Harnott	
Nichols, Demarais, ld	rd, Lane, Boucher	
Peters, McGoldrick, rd		
	ld, Warshawski, Boucher	
Kerr, g	g, Jackson	

Score—Philadelphia 4, Boston 1. Goals—Runge, Conn, Boyd and McGoldrick for Philadelphia; Cook for Boston. Assists—Phillips, Burke for Philadelphia; O'Neil for Boston. Officials—W. A. Shaver and Stevens. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	12	5	4	47	29	29
Syracuse	13	3	6	64	48	29
Buffalo	11	2	7	50	34	24
Windsor	8	4	10	45	55	20
Detroit	8	1	13	39	46	17
Cleveland	3	3	15	47	81	9

RESULT JAN. 11

Windsor 4, Buffalo 1.

D. ROCHE LEADS WINDSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 12—Led by Desmond Roche, aggressive right winger, Windsor Bulldogs scored a well-earned 4-to-1 victory over Buffalo Bisons last night. Roche collected three of the four Windsor goals. Proudlock got the other. Lloyd Gross saved Buffalo from a shutout with a goal late in the third period. It was Windsor's, second victory in as many games with Buffalo here this season.

LEAGUE PROSPECTS IMPROVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 12—International Hockey League affairs took on a much brighter outlook here yesterday with the announcement of Manager Frank Nighbor of the Buffalo Bisons that his players were ready and willing to carry on for the balance of the season under any reasonable agreement with officials of the Buffalo Hockey Club. As far as Buffalo is concerned, the general impression around the circuit seems to be that the Bisons should be playing their home games in that city rather than across the border at Fort Erie, Ont.

COAST MEETING POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12—The Pacific Coast Baseball League annual winter meeting, which had been scheduled for Jan. 16, was recently postponed until Jan. 23, it is announced here. The postponement came at the request of Thomas L. Turner, president of the Portland club, who has been delayed in the East.

ATZ RETURNS TO FORT WORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12—Jake Atz, who managed the New Orleans Pelicans of the Southern Association last season, will return next season to pilot the Fort Worth club of the Texas League, where he won six straight pennants. Larry Gilbert, general manager of New Orleans in 1932, will pilot the club through 1933.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Harvard 5, Boston A. [illegible]

Playoff System Adopted by I. L.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Directors of the International Baseball League yesterday adopted a playoff system, to decide the pennant winner in the 1933 campaign, the leading four teams at the end of the regular 168-game schedule to meet in three short series of games for the title.

Under the new system the league will be divided into north and south divisions, the north to include Montreal, Toronto, Rochester and Buffalo and the south composed of Baltimore, Newark, Jersey City and Albany.

The leading teams in each division will meet in a series of three-out-of-five games as will the second place teams in each group. The winners of the two series will play a final of four-out-of seven games for the league championship and the right to play the American Association winner in the "little world series."

The regular schedule, starting April 12, was retained, but the 168 games will be compressed into a shorter space of time, the teams playing both double-headers on Sunday and single games on Monday. Last year the teams did not play Monday games.

The directors also modified two changes in the rules they made at their fall meeting, raising the salary limit for each club, exclusive of the manager, to $8500 from $6500 and the player limit from 18 to 19. The player limit would apply only between May 1 and Aug. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA FIVE WINS OPENING GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12—The University of Pennsylvania five defeated Princeton University, defending champions, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game here last night, 28 to 21. It was the first league contest for both teams. Freeman led Penn's attack with nine points, while Roy K. Fairman '34 scored seven points for Princeton. The winners held the lead, 16 to 12, at half time. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA		PRINCETON
Klempner, lf	rg, Grebauskas, Larsen	
O'Donnell, rf	lg, Fortune	
Freeman, c	c, Larsen, Seibert	
Kellett, lg	rf, Seibert, Helm	
Hashagan, rg	lf, Fairman	

Score—Pennsylvania 28, Princeton 21. Goals from floor—Freeman 4, Klempner 3, O'Donnell 2, Kellett 2, Hashagan for Pennsylvania; Fairman 3, Seibert 2, Larsen, Grebauskas for Princeton. Goals from foul—Klempner 2, Freeman, Hashagan for Pennsylvania; Grebauskas 3, Seibert 2, Fairman, Fortune for Princeton. Referee—Degnan. Umpires—Young and Tobey.

CALIFORNIA CUTS EXPENSES

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—Drastic curtailment in athletic expenses at University of California, including elimination of the crew trip to the annual Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) regatta, was voted by the executive committee of the associated students here last night. The economy program, it was announced, also includes withdrawal from track and field competition in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. and abandonment of the summer trip of the tennis team to participate in national intercollegiate competition. As approved by the executive committee, the program calls for a 10 per cent reduction in salaries of all employees, including those under contract, such as head coaches, who are asked to accept the cut voluntarily. The crew will participate in Pacific coast regattas as usual, W. W. Monahan, graduate manager, said.

TEXAS YOUTH LEADS FIELD

AUGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Jan. 12 (AP)—Ray Mangrum, Texas, held a one-stroke lead as the field of 127 golfers turned into the second round of the Agua Caliente $7500 open today. The 22-year-old youth swept to the front yesterday with the aid of a stiff wind which blew the favorites well back. Mangrum shot a remarkable round of 35—34—69, three strokes under par. In second place breesed Archie Hambrick from Zanesville, Ohio, who shot a steady 35—35—70. Third place was held by J. Horton Smith and John Rogers, Denver, with 71's, still a stroke better than standard figures for the 6838-yard course.

TO INVESTIGATE SEA GULLS

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Martin Klein, president of the metropolitan division of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, yesterday announced he had ordered the registration committee to conduct a thorough investigation into the amateur status of the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, United States amateur hockey champions. Klein said he had been advised that the New England A. A. U. already had followed the action of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and forbidden any amateur teams under its jurisdiction meeting the Sea Gulls.

MILLER DEFEATS GOODWIN, 1 UP

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—In a spectacular finish, Garfield Miller Jr. of Miami yesterday scored an upset victory over Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., 1 up, in the 18-hole semifinal round of the Miami Biltmore invitation amateur golf tournament. Miller played the back nine in par 36 to overcome Goodwin's advantage of 3 up at the turn. Goodwin was the defending champion. Art Lynch of Mamaroneck, N. Y., won the right to play Miller for the title by defeating Don Soccoli of New Britain, Conn., 1 up, in 18 holes in the other semifinal match.

DOROTHY LOCKE DEFEATS FOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Dorothy Locke of Salle de Armes Vince, United States amateur champion fencer, defeated four competitors in the senior tournament of the women's division at The Fencers Club last night. Miss Locke defeated Mrs. Norman Taylor Jr., The Fencers Club, 5 to 1; Marion Lloyd, Salle de Armes Vince, 5 to 2; Muriel Ongelis, Salle de Armes Vince, 5 to 4, and Mrs. Leon Schoonmaker, The Fencers Club, 5 to 1.

Few Promotions For Polo Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The United States Polo Association made few changes of importance either in the handicaps or in the arrangements for the game during the coming year, at its annual meeting yesterday, held at the Racquet & Tennis Club. The present officers were reëlected, and there were few promotions and still fewer demotions in the handicaps of the leading players.

Probably the most important change in the handicaps was the increase in the impost charged against Cecil Smith, the Texan, which places him at nine goals, next to Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and ahead of both Eric C. Pedley and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., who retain their eight rating. Winston F. C. Guest, who was reduced to seven last summer, goes back to his eight of a year ago, while several other reductions of last summer are also restored.

The only reduction of a high goal player went to J. C. Rathborne, sent down from seven to six. Those receiving handicaps of 7 goals or more follow:

Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Sands Point.....10
Cecil Smith, Austin P. C.....9
E. J. Boeseke Jr., Midwick C. C.....8
W. F. C. Guest, Meadow Brook.....8
E. A. S. Hopping, Bryn Mawr P. C.....8
Eric C. Pedley, Midwick C. C.....8
Gerald Balding, Rumson C. P.....7
E. W. Hopping, Bryn Mawr P. C.....7
S. B. Iglehart, Meadow Brook.....7
Devereux Milburn, Meadow Brook.....7
M. G. Phipps, Meadow Brook.....7
W. H. Post 2d, Meadow Brook.....7
Aidan Roark, Del Monte C. C.....7
H. W. Williams, Austin P. C.....7

TENNIS 'DOWN UNDER'

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 12 (AP)—United States and Australian tennis players today split the first four matches of their three-day series, the Americans losing two singles matches, winning one and the doubles. Vivian McGrath, the brilliant young Australian, defeated Keith Gledhill of the United States forces, 6—2, 6—4, and Adrian Quist won from John W. Van Ryn, 7—5, 6—3. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. won the American singles victory, defeating Harry O. Hopman, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, and Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated John C. (Jack) Crawford and Hopman in doubles, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3. Vines and Gledhill are the United States doubles champions.

YALE MAY REPLACE CORNELL

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 12 (AP)—Harry R. Heneage, supervisor of athletics at Dartmouth College, yesterday said Yale probably would be invited to replace Cornell in the annual Harvard-Dartmouth-Cornell triangular track meet. The meet, long a feature of the Boston indoor track season, was disrupted when Cornell abandoned its sports schedules for the remainder of the year, with the exception of basketball. The possibility of including both Yale and Princeton in the meet was also entertained by Heneage. Harry Hillman, Dartmouth's veteran track coach, said he would welcome the addition of one or both to the meet, which is scheduled for Feb. 25.

QUALIFYING ROUNDS MAY 15

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—A. M. Reid, secretary of the United States Golf Association, announced yesterday the sectional qualifying rounds for the United States open championship will be held on Monday, May 15, and the sectional elimination rounds for the amateur championship will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 8, on courses to be selected. The open championship finals will be played over the course of the North Shore Golf Club, Chicago, on June 8, 9 and 10. Dates are not yet fixed for the amateur championship to be played at the Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, in September.

LINN REELECTED CHAIRMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 12—Earl S. Linn recently was reëlected chairman of the 1933 Drake relays at the first meeting of the year by the organization. The following men were named on the relay committee: Frank Johnson, director of the event; Reson S. Jones, Robert M. Evans, Arthur S. Kirk, E. C. Lytton, F. L. Turby and E. O. Williams.

WYOMING COACH RESIGNS

LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 12 (AP)—The resignation of John (Choppy) Rhodes as athletic director of the University of Wyoming was announced recently by President Crane. The Wyoming football team won only one conference game last season, and was held scoreless in the last four contests. A successor will be named at the March meeting of the board of trustees.

N. Y. A. C. WRITES FERRIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The board of governors of the New York A. C. has sent a letter to Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, formally expressing its disapproval of the adoption of the metric system in place of yards at track and field meets.

GOPHER SCHEDULE COMPLETE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 12 (AP)—Completion of the Minnesota football schedule for 1933 with the signing of South Dakota State for the opening game here Sept. 30 has been announced. This completes the eight-game program for the Gopher eleven, which will also play six Big Ten teams and Pittsburgh.

TWO CAPTAINS CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Ky., Jan. 12—Two major sports captains were recently elected at Eastern State Teachers College here. Clifton Dowell will lead the basketball quintet through the present season, while Lloyd Dykes will captain the football eleven next fall.

ROWLAND WILL CONTINUE

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Clarence Rowland yesterday announced that he had agreed to continue management of the Albany club of the International Baseball League under the old arrangements until a buyer could be found. The club is owned by the Chicago Cubs of the National League.

YALE SPORTS BUDGETS CUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—Malcolm Farmer, Yale chairman of athletics, said last night the budgets for all XII teams had been cut to meet an Athletic Association deficit, but Yale would not curtail her schedule in major or minor sports.

TROJANS HAVE PROMISING FIVE

Coach Barry Expects Another Successful Conference Cage Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12—Although only five of the 18 men on the University of Southern California basketball squad have won letter awards, prospects are bright for another excellent conference season for the Trojans.

Not since Justin M. Barry assumed the position of coach in 1930 have the Trojans finished lower than second place in the southern division standing of the Pacific Coast Conference. Once they won the championship, and last year tied with the University of California in the southern division standing, but lost to the Bears in the playoff, 26 to 22.

At the present time the first string lines up as follows: left forward, Jerry J. Nemer '33; right forward, Ernest Holbrook '35; center, Lee A. Guttero '35; left guard, Julie A. Bescos '34, and right guard, H. Lawrence Findlay '35. There are, however, close races for several of the positions among the candidates, and the selections are somewhat arbitrary.

Nemer is certain of his position and will play his third year as a regular. Last year he was named on the all-Pacific Coast conference team. Holbrook is one of the members of the 1932 freshman team who have succeeded in winning regular places on the varsity. Holbrook is tall and slender and appears capable of being developed into a outstanding player.

U. S. C. will have one of the best jumping centers in the conference in Guttero. A close check on tip-offs during practice games revealed that he gets nine out of 10 for the Trojans, which gives his team the advantage of playing decidedly more offensive basketball than their opponents. Last year Guttero was ineligible.

Bescos, at left guard, is playing his second year on the varsity, and has already shown considerable improvement over his 1932 form. Playing opposite Bescos is Lawrence Findlay, another sophomore who has succeeded in winning, at least for the present, a regular position on the varsity. He is big and fast, and is already one of the mainstays of the team. Findlay is being pressed for his position by Robert A. Erskine '34, who, with Bescos, only recently left the football squad. Erskine plays either guard or forward, but because of his tremendous weight, 205 pounds, is placed at guard most of the time.

Sax C. Elliot '34 and Ward Browning '35, are candidates for the forward positions who will substitute for Nemer and Holbrook. Harold Foss '35 and Fred J. Karrie '34 are center candidates, but neither is expected to play for any length of time as long as Guttero maintains his present pace.

Clarence G. Anderson '33 leads the list of substitute guards, chiefly due to the fact that he has won two letter awards and is beginning his third year on the Trojan squad. Joe R. Kelly '35 played guard on the 1932 freshman squad and is second on the list of substitutes.

The University of Southern California plays a season of 11 conference games, four each with the University of California and Stanford University, and three with the University of California at Los Angeles. Last year the only two games in the Conference schedule lost were to the University of California at Los Angeles.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES

Annapolis 39, American 24.
Ashland 51, Kenyon 38.
Brooklyn P. I. 27, Upsala 23.
Columbia 31, New York 26.
Cornell 61, Niagara 28.
Denison 27, Wooster 25.
Dickinson 38, Juniata 31.
Geo. Washington 53, St. John's 32.
Georgia 37, Florida 34.
Illinois Wesleyan 34, Millikin 30.
John Carroll 28, Baldwin-Wallace 25.
Lehigh 44, Haverford 29.
Lynchburg 42, Bridgewater 25.
Loyola 46, Mt. St. Mary's 35.
Mass. State 55, Clark 30.
Murray Teachers 43, Millsaps 40.
Nebraska Wesleyan 32, Kearney T. 22.
Pennsylvania 28, Princeton 21.
Pittsburgh Teachers 52, Wichita 22.
Randolph-Macon 40, Medical College 35.
Rice 39, Sam Houston T. 38.
Simmons 65, Austin 26.
South East. T. 28, Missouri S. of M. 7.
St. Benedict 26, McPherson 12.
St. John's 34, Crescent A. A. 25.
St. Viator 27, Bradley 21.
Syracuse 32, Fordham 22.
Temple 27, West Virginia 24.
Trinity 29, Amherst 27.
Tufts 39, Harvard 27.
Wagner 29, St. John's Phar. 20.
Washburn 35, Emporia Teachers 31.
Western Reserve 51, Toledo 26.

PONZI WINS TWO BLOCKS

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia pocket billiard star, sliced some big chunks off Erwin Rudolph's lead in their exhibition match at the Strand Academy yesterday by winning both blocks and at the end of the sixth block last night had reduced the Cleveland player's lead to nine points. Rudolph had a total of 750 points to Ponzi's 741. Ponzi took the afternoon clock 173 to 125 in 15 innings, having a high run of 54 to Rudolph's 42. Last night, aided by a high run of 70, Ponzi led the way in a brilliant exhibition, 150 to 125. The block went 10 innings and Rudolph's best run was 53.

DEVELOP SPORTS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12 (AP)—Amateur athletics in Mexico, which have developed without supervision to a somewhat surprising degree of efficiency, were brought under central direction and guidance recently, the National Council of Physical Education taking over development of all amateur sports. Creation of this department for the athletic development of Mexico is traced directly to President Abelardo L. Rodrigues and his great love for and interest in all kinds of sports.

CORNELL-MICHIGAN MEET OFF

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 12 (AP)—The Cornell-Michigan indoor track meet will not be held in 1933 and 1934, Because of the necessity for cutting expenses it has been decided to postpone the meet two years, with the next contest planned for 1935. The Cornell-Michigan meet is the oldest dual track classic in the country, dating from 1902.

IOWA ELECTS HOSKINSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 12—Calvin T. Hoskinson '33 of Riverside, Ill., was recently elected captain of the 1933 track and field team at the University of Iowa. The new leader has won two varsity letters in track and runs the quarter mile and on the relay team.

ST. PAUL WINS THIRD STRAIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12—St. Paul moved into a tie with St. Louis for second place in the American Hockey Association by defeating Duluth, 3 to 2, here yesterday. It was the Greyhounds' third-straight victory.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Rutgers 40, Lehigh 26.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Harvard 32, Norwich 5.

Freestyle Record Smashed by Spence

By the Associated Press

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 12

WALTER SPENCE '34, Canadian Olympic swimmer and star of the Rutgers University team, smashed the intercollegiate 100-yard freestyle record yesterday as the Scarlet opened its season by defeating Lehigh, 42 to 26.

Spence churned the century in 51 3-5s to set aside the previous standard of 52 2-5s established by George H. Kojac '31, of Rutgers, in 1930.

Four Undefeated Teams in Class B

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS
CLASS B TEAM STANDING

NEW YORK DIVISION—Group One

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club	2	0	9	1	1.000
Princeton Club	2	0	7	3	1.000
University Club	2	0	7	3	1.000
Heights Casino	0	2	3	7	.000
Racquet & T. C.	0	2	3	8	.000
Yale Club	0	2	3	8	.000
Group Two					
Union League C.	2	0	6	4	1.000
Rockaway H. C.	1	1	5	5	.500
Dartmouth Club	0	1	3	3	.000
The Squash Club	0	1	1	4	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The second round of the metropolitan squash racquets Class B team championship, New York Division, brought three matches in the first group and one in the second, where the schedule is more scattered. Harvard Club, Princeton Club and University Club, winners in the first group, were also the winners in the first round, played last month, while Rockaway Hunting Club, encountering The Squash Club, formerly known as Park Avenue Squash Club, on the courts of the latter, scored its initial victory, with the losers making their first appearance in the series. The score was 4 to 1.

Harvard Club defeated Racquet & Tennis Club, 4 to 1, on the Harvard Club courts, while Princeton Club and University Club, playing away from home, defeated Yale Club and Heights Casino, respectively, each by 3 to 2. University Club had an especially hard struggle with Heights Casino, two of their victories coming after five game matches.

A single Class A match was also scheduled, between Yale Club and University Club, on the courts of the latter, but this was not completed, with the score tied at two matches each, and one, between D. J. Nightingale, University, and R. A. Goodwin, postponed until next week. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS
CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

UNIVERSITY CLUB 2, YALE CLUB 2

C. W. Gillespie, Yale Club, defeated D. P. Kingsley, 15—10, 11—15, 8—15, 15—6, 15—10.

R. A. Goodwin, Yale Club, against D. J. Nightingale, postponed.

F. T. Smith, University Club, defeated G. H. Cox Jr., 15—10, 15—13, 8—15, 15—10.

P. G. Melville, Yale Club, defeated W. D. Banks, 17—18, 15—4, 15—6, 9—15, 16—13.

R. F. DeVoe, University Club, defeated Kingsley Mabon, 13—17, 15—8, 15—10, 12—15, 15—13.

CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS—
NEW YORK DIVISION

Group One

HARVARD CLUB 4, RACQUET & TENNIS CLUB 1

W. B. Duncan, Racquet, defeated B. W. Morris, 15—12, 14—17, 15—9, 11—15, 15—13.

C. T. Lane, Harvard Club, defeated C. P. Anderson Jr., 15—13, 16—14, 15—10.

C. O. Wellington, Harvard Club, defeated C. A. Clark Jr., 16—14, 11—15, 15—12, 15—6.

W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club, defeated R. C. V. Mann, 11—15, 15—12, 12—15, 15—3, 16—12.

I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, defeated S. K. Farrington, 15—9, 15—13, 12—15, 18—18.

UNIVERSITY CLUB 3, HEIGHTS CASINO 2

F. S. Matthews, University Club, defeated J. M. Young, 18—13, 13—15, 13—15, 15—3, 15—10.

Cedric Major, Heights, defeated L. I. Grinnell, 18—17, 9—15, 15—10, 10—15, 15—12.

R. E. McCormick, University Club, defeated W. H. Holden, 15—11, 10—15, 15—10, 4—15, 15—10.

C. J. Hardy Jr., University Club, defeated Longstreet Hinton, 18—17, 17—18, 16—13, 15—8.

E. H. Bigelow, Heights, defeated H. R. Sutphen Jr., 14—15, 15—11, 17—18, 18—15, 17—16.

PRINCETON CLUB 3, YALE CLUB 2

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated W. C. Hammond Jr., 14—18, 15—12, 15—6, 15—12.

S. L. Scott, Yale Club, defeated Andy Cort Jr., 10—15, 15—11, 15—12, 15—8.

Robert Simonds, Yale Club, defeated D. A. Lowry, 12—15, 18—17, 17—14, 15—12.

J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, defeated E. V. B. Sullivan, 15—6, 15—11, 11—15, 18—15.

D. B. McElroy, Princeton Club, defeated David Gregg, 17—18, 15—11, 18—16, 15—12.

Group Two

ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 4, SQUASH CLUB 1

J. R. Ward, Squash Club, defeated A. R. Stephan, 15—10, 15—10, 17—14.

R. K. Osborne, Rockaway, defeated J. A. Raub, 8—15, 15—11, 15—10, 15—12.

R. V. Mahon, Rockaway, defeated L. C. M. Gibbs, 15—11, 15—12, 15—8.

F. R. Gammon, Rockaway, defeated L. L. Stuart, 15—18, 15—11, 13—15, 15—9, 15—10.

W. A. Prime, Rockaway, defeated Carl Brandt, 15—10, 17—16, 11—15, 17—16.

FOOTBALL WAS PROFITABLE

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Football was the only sport which paid its way and made a profit at the University of Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, a report, issued recently on financial affairs of all scholastic athletics, revealed. Expenses of athletic activities for the year exceeded the income by $7,702.87, the report stated. Total revenue from games and track meets amounted to $72,424.82, while the expense incurred was $80,127.69.

MRS. WIGHTMAN AGAIN WINNER

Advances to Fourth Round in Women's Squash Racquets Tourney

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Mrs. Tappan E. Francis and Mrs. Lothrop Withington, all of Brookline, Mass., advanced to the fourth round yesterday afternoon in the Massachusetts state women's open squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston, Commonwealth Avenue.

Mrs. Wightman, well known in lawn tennis circles, defeated Margaret Blake of Brookline, another lawn tennis player, in straight games, 15—8, 15—10, 15—12. Mrs. Francis lost fewer points in defeating Ellen Brewer of Weston, Mass., 15—6, 15—8, 15—10, while Mrs. Lothrop Withington staved off a final-game rally by a Cambridge girl, Elizabeth Warren, when she won at 15—8, 15—11, 18—15.

The usual morning play was suspended today with Mrs. Wightman scheduled to meet Mrs. Francis; Helen Morton of Boston to play against Mrs. Withington and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston to meet Priscilla Bartol of Boston this afternoon. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS STATE WOMEN'S OPEN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP
Third Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., defeated Margaret Blake, Brookline, Mass., 15—8, 15—10, 15—12.

Mrs. Tappan E. Francis, Brookline, Mass., defeated Ellen Brewer, Weston, Mass., 15—6, 15—8, 15—10.

Mrs. Lothrop Withington, Brookline, Mass., defeated Elizabeth Warren, Cambridge, Mass., 15—8, 15—11, 18—15.

IAN BALDWIN LEADS CRIMSON TO VICTORY

Ian (Mike) Baldwin '33, veteran left wingman, led the Harvard varsity team to a 5-to-2 victory over a fighting Boston University six at the Boston Garden Wednesday evening. Playing his first game this season on the first line, Baldwin scored three of the Crimson's five goals and assisted in another. Lax played a smart game at center for B. U., scoring one goal and assisting in the other.

After a scoreless first period, Baldwin put Harvard ahead early in the second session assisted by Putnam. B. U. tied the score a few minutes later, but about halfway through the period the Crimson took the lead for good with Baldwin again doing the scoring. The summary:

HARVARD		BOSTON U.
Baldwin, Hasler, Everett, lw		
	rw, Clem, R. Smith, Herman	
Putnam, Pruyn, Wolcott, c		
	c, Lax, G. Smith, Uiman	
Pell, Lincoln, Holmes, rw		
	lw, Rowe, Walker, Rice	
Martin, Dow, ld	rd, Bender, Harrington	
Watts, Dow, rd	ld, Weafer, Harrington	
deGive, g	g, Wight	

Score—Harvard 5, Boston University 2. Goals—Baldwin 3, Pruyn, Putnam for Harvard; Rowe, Lax for Boston University. Assists—Baldwin, Putnam, Holmes for Harvard; Lax for Boston University. Referees—Foley and Mooney. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CORNELL POLICY CRITICIZED

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—The feeling among towns-people that the action of Cornell's athletic council, in cutting off financial support for intercollegiate athletics, was too drastic a move, marked local reaction to the new policy yesterday. Among students, particularly those engaged in athletics, there was some evidence of resentment. The council's action did not come as a surprise, since the program put through the council was generally anticipated.

THREE LEADERS WIN CLASS A MATCHES

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rnds W	Rnds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	7	1	32	8	.875
New York A. C.	7	1	28	12	.875
Fraternity S. T. C.	6	3	28	17	.667
Yale Club	4	5	17	28	.444
Crescent A.-H. C.	2	6	20	20	.250
Princeton Club	2	7	13	32	.222
Harvard Club	2	7	10	35	.222

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The three leaders emerged victors by wide margins in the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship yesterday when the tenth round was played. Columbia University Club, on its home courts made a clean sweep over Harvard Club, while New York Athletic Club and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club each dropped one match to Yale Club and Princeton Club, respectively, playing on the courts of the loser.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—Tenth Round

COLUMBIA U. C. 5, HARVARD CLUB 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., won from F. V. S. Hyde, by default.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated Murray Taylor, 15—11, 15—8.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated W. K. Rice, 18—8, 12—15, 15—11.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated R. C. Flack, 15—4, 15—11.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—7, 7—15, 15—2.

NEW YORK A. C. 4, YALE CLUB 1

H. P. Wolf, New York, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., 15—5, 15—5.

P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated W. D. Hoag Jr., 15—5, 15—0.

Barnwell Elliott, New York, defeated J. B. Quincy, 15—12, 12—15, 15—12.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated L. H. Bonneborn, 15—8, 15—2.

C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, defeated A. M. Thompson, 18—15, 15—12.

FRATERNITY S. T. C. 4, PRINCETON CLUB 1

Milton Baron, Fraternity, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 15—18, 18—16, 15—10.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated L. S. Green, 15—10, 10—15, 15—13.

L. A. Strasser, Fraternity, defeated C. H. Donner, 12—15, 15—4, 15—8.

W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, defeated L. B. Dafley Jr., 15—4, 15—6.

R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity, defeated F. H. Merrill, 10—15, 15—0, 15—6.

RICHMOND SOLD TO CUBS

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Baltimore Orioles of the International League, through Business Manager James Dawson, announced yesterday the sale of Beryl Richmond, left-handed pitcher, to the Chicago Cubs. The sale price was not announced. Richmond won 12 games and lost 14 for the second-place Orioles last season.

SCORED 40 TOUCHDOWNS

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12 (AP)—Washburn College nominated its football cocaptain, Clarence ("Curly") Edwinson, for consideration in all-time touchdown production records. In four years of college football Edwinson scored 40 touchdowns.

ANNUAL MEET CANCELED

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 12 (AP)—The annual indoor athletic meet and United States interscholastic track and field championships conducted by the Newark Athletic Club will not be held this year.

Educator Lauds College 'Values' Of Bennington

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—College is a place where students "acquire a sense of values and a quality of living"—not where they "prepare for life," according to Mr. George Frisbie Whicher, professor of English literature at Amherst College.

Speaking at the second luncheon of a series arranged by the New York committee for Bennington College on

MRS. CARNEGIE SEES ACCORD AMONG NATIONS

'Moral Disarmament' Held Way to World Peace by Dr. Woolley

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—"The day will surely come when the sun will rise on a world committed to understanding and good will," said Mrs. Andrew Carnegie yesterday in opening her home on Fifth Avenue to the annual meeting of the Students' International Union.

Although she says that she does not yet see the millennium, Mrs. Carnegie is confident that "there are signs of a changing atmosphere" and that "just as a changing atmosphere banished prehistoric monsters so this one will do away with war."

The room was filled with friends of the organization, a delegation of 24 students from South Africa, several of the American college students who have held union scholarships in Geneva and men and women prominent in work for international good will.

Fifteen American students will be chosen next month to go to Geneva during the summer, where they will meet an equal number from European universities, said Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden, vice-president and founder of the union, who presided.

"If moral disarmament had been accomplished, a conference for the reduction and limitation of armaments would not have been needed," Dr. Mary E. Woolley told the guests. Describing her experiences as a member of the moral disarmament commission of the Disarmament Conference, Dr. Woolley said that moral disarmament is "the disarming of the mind," and material disarmament is "the disarming of the hands."

"The system of warfare itself is based upon an armed mind," declared Dr. Woolley, "a mind whose arms are fear, suspicion, distrust, greed, ill will and all the unholy brood which the mind of man has been only too ready to shelter."

The activities of 649 students from 45 countries at Geneva last summer were described by Miss Alice H. Palmer of New York City and Mr. Richard Baker of Yale University, scholarship students.

DR. BUTLER'S TALK ON NATIONAL HOOK-UP

Bostonians who are interested in following the trend of world affairs may tune in on the annual convention of the League of Nations Association, which opened in St. Louis today, and hear the address of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

Dr. Butler, speaking from New York, will address the banquet meeting at St. Louis at 9:45 Friday evening, eastern time, over a nation-wide hook-up. The speech, which will last 15 minutes, will be brought to Boston over the Columbia network through stations WNAC and WAAB.

READING-PERIODS WIN APPROVAL AT YALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12—Yale students stood in front of the University Library waiting for the doors to open during the "reading periods" which have just come to an end, the "Yale Alumni Weekly" says in giving the result of its survey of the effectiveness of this educational innovation. Under the plan, all classes are suspended for two weeks twice a year, and the student is encouraged to do independent studying and reading.

"This places learning in the same category in which World's Series tickets used to be," the News comments. "It has been reported to us by those in the process of marking the examination papers that the quality is noticeably higher than it was under the staggered reading-period system, or when there were no reading periods at all."

Coolidge and Eliot Memorials Planned

Public works memorials to Calvin Coolidge and to Charles William Eliot, former president of Harvard University, were proposed today in bills filed in the Massachusetts Senate by Senator Harry B. Putnam (R.) of Westfield and Senator Henry Parkman Jr (R.) of Boston respectively. The bills were petitioned for by the Metropolitan Improvement Association.

The Putnam proposal includes the naming of the Swift River Reservoir project, now under construction, for the late President, and the lands around the reservoir "The President Calvin Coolidge Memorial Park." The Worcester-Springfield highway, which leads by the project and through Amherst and Northtampton wouold be named for him.

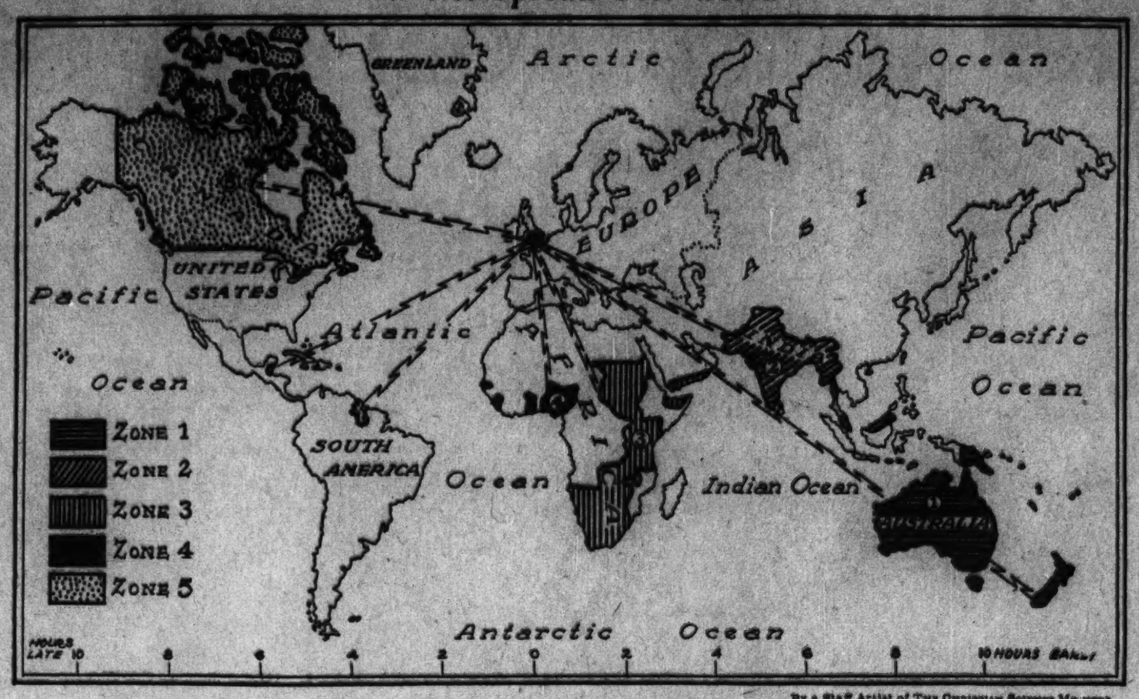
The Harvard educator would be honored by naming the contemplated bridge over the Charles River at Gerry's Landing opposite Soldier's Field for him and by publicly subscribed monument on the Cambridge shore. A Coolidge monument also would be erected at the reservoir.

UNION PACIFIC CUTS PRICE ON SCRIP BOOKS

Reduction of 25 per cent in the cost of interchangeable scrip books, from the basic 3.6 cents one-way normal fare to a net of 2.7 cents a mile, has been announced by the Union Pacific Railway system through its office in Boston. The reduction, which becomes effective Feb. 1, will entitle holders to free allowance of 300 pounds of baggage. They are to be used only by the purchaser, it was said, as they are non-transferable.

Scrip books having a value of $72 will be sold at $54 and will be honored for tickets at normal one-way first-class fares between all points west of Chicago, St. Louis, the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan and east of the Montana-Idaho state line, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Albuquerque and El Paso. Scrip books valued at $108 will be sold for $81 and will be good west of Lake Michigan, Chicago and points south to St. Louis and the Mississippi River.

Air Net Spread Over World



RADIO TIE-UP FOR BRITISH EMPIRE

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio a Web Over British Empire

* * *

Short-Wave Programs From England to Tie Possessions in 24-Hour-a-Day Service

* * *

LIKE the magic spider of fairy lore, the British Empire has spun itself a web of invisible strands which now link its far-flung possessions closely to England with a 24-hour-a-day radio service.

The old saying that "the sun never sets on the British Empire" also indicates that times change pretty rapidly as Old Sol courses its way around the earth and the problem of seeing that each possession gets its own program at the right time would seem a bit involved if actors, actresses, musicians and lecturers were not to work on day and night shifts.

A neat little device called the Blattnerphone records the program during the London working day, and then a station engineer puts the program on so that it reaches the possession at the right time. Thus dinner music for eastern Canada, scheduled to be received at 6 p. m., must not be put on the air in England until 11 p. m., due to the time difference.

Six years in development, this great system of short-wave radio was quietly inaugurated on Dec. 19 and was used for King George's New Year's message. Naturally, as a means for tying the Empire into a unit, news must play a dominating part in the daily programs. A highly organized news service has been set up for this purpose which is officially described as "aimed to satisfy the most fastidious with spot news, while it is happening, of national and Empire importance."

Listeners in other countries provided with short-wave receivers may of course tune in on these radiocasts.

The technical setup, while extremely elaborate, is nevertheless simple. Around Daventry, where the most important radiocasting station in England has long been operating, B. B. C. engineers have erected two 20,000-watt short-wave transmitters to radiate the Empire programs through 11 directional and six omni-directional antennas. Built around a hilltop site, the station gives the appearance of a giant pincushion.

Eight different wavelengths between 6050 and 21,470 kilocycles (49.5 and 13.97 meters) are used. The Empire is divided into five zones for the radiocasts, each to have its own schedule of transmissions to be picked up, either by listeners having their own short-wave receiving sets or by colonial broadcasting stations for relay to their listeners on their regular local wavelengths. The zone system and their time schedules are as follows:

Zone 1. Australia, New Zealand, British North Borneo and the Pacific Islands; 6:30 to 11:30 a. m., Greenwich time, approximately 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. of the same day in Australasia.

Zone 2. India, Burma, Malay States, Straits Settlements and Ceylon; 2:30 to 4:30 p. m., Greenwich time, approximately 7 to 9 p. m. of the same day in these countries.

Zone 3. South Africa, East Africa, Aden, the Seychelles, Islands in the Indian Ocean, Malta, Cyprus and Palestine; 6 to 8 p. m., Greenwich time, which is 8 to 10 p. m. at Cape Town and 9 to 11 p. m. on the East African coast.

Zone 4. West Africa, Ascension Island, St. Helena and the Falkland Islands; 8:30 to 10:30 p. m., Greenwich time, which is 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., local times.

Zone 5. Canada, British Guiana, British Honduras, the West Indies and Newfoundland; 1 to 3 a. m., Greenwich time, which is 8 to 10 p. m. in the Eastern time belt, 7 to 9 p. m. in the Central time belt; 6 to 8 p. m. in the Mountain time belt, and 5 to 7 p. m. in the Pacific time belt.

Wave lengths are to be assigned according to their suitability, which depends, of course, upon conditions of transmission at the time. Generally, the plan is to allot the 25 meter band to zone 1; the 17, 25 and 32 meter bands to zone 2; the 14 meter (day) and 32 meter (night) bands to zone 3; the 32 and 49 meter bands to zone 4, and the 19, 32 and 49 meter bands to zone 5.

While reasonably good quality may be expected, Mr. Noel Ashbridge, chief engineer of the B. B. C., warns Empire listeners not to expect too much. Nobody can foretell the vagaries of the short waves, and there may be periods of impossible or poor reception, he says.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Hattie Bearce, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Ella R. Gordon, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Lizzie A. Widger, Lynn, Mass.
Albert D. Smith, Waterbury, Conn.
James Conrad, Vallejo, Calif.

Motor Cases Found Clogging Courts

A picture of "shocking delay and congestion" in the Superior Court was drawn by the Judicial Council in its Eighth Annual Report filed yesterday with Gov. Joseph B. Ely, which set the annual cost of the court system at $6,000,000.

Delay is found mainly in the jury trial lists of the busier counties, the Council pointed out, where it was charged that parties had to await trial sometimes from two to four years because of the prevalence of an excessive number of automobile cases. About 50,000 cases were awaiting trial on June 30, 1932, it was alleged.

The congestion was pictured by the Council, not as the fault of the judges, but as the result of the "operation of our machinery." The congestion was said to be increasing at the rate of 30,000 new cases a year and with its other business the court handles an estimated 2500 jury cases annually. The Council held that the "social need of compulsory automobile insurance and the cumbersome costly proceduure of jury trial do not fit together."

NEW HAVEN WINS SUIT AGAINST PIERCE LINES

Finding that the Pierce Coach Lines, Inc., were doing an interstate business without conforming to license requirements of Massachusetts, the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision restraining the line from carrying passengers from suburban towns into Boston and return and awarded damages to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to the amount of $1800.

Action was brought by the railroad in conjunction with its subsidiary, the New England Transportation Company. The court found that the bus line was taking on passengers at Wrentham and other towns for Boston and permitting them to return southward on the following day on a round-trip ticket which was sold to them for a ride to Nashua, N. H.

BRITAIN REPORTS ON TRADE

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of December: Total imports, £60,630,000; exports of British products, £32,440,000; reexports, £4,130,000; total exports, £36,570,000; excess of imports, £24,060,000.

REPRESENTATION NEED OF INDIAN UNTOUCHABLES

Political Emancipation Is Called First Step to Social Freedom

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Immediate political emancipation for the Untouchables of India is more important than their immediate social emancipation, in the opinion of Dr. Bhimraj R. Ambedkar, the Untouchable leader, who attended the Round Table Conference here.

Dr. Ambedkar believes that redress of the many social grievances under which the Untouchables suffer will come more quickly if the community is strongly represented in the political life of the country. He aims at having Untouchable leaders, in each of the provinces of British India, capable of representing the community in the new legislatures envisaged under the Federation scheme.

"Given 100 active leaders in each of the provinces of British India, the Untouchables may hold a balance of power that will be of immense worth in ameliorating their social lot," says Dr. Ambedkar. He implies that little is to be gained by working against orthodox Hinduism as existing in India today, claiming that the social system of Hinduism is so powerfully entrenched that only political emancipation will ever offer power enough to attack it.

The Untouchables are on the outer fringes of orthodox Hinduism, and are treated as pariahs by the orthodox religionists. There are approximately 44,000,000 members of the community scattered throughout India.

It is Dr. Ambedkar's intention to organize these Untouchables on a scale never before attempted in India, with a view to educating the people to their political rights under the new Government.

BAGLEY IS DISCHARGED

Mr. Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner of the Department of Correction, was advised yesterday of his discharge, effective in 30 days, by Mr. Francis B. Sayre, the new commissioner appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely last month. Mr. Bagley has been connected with the department for 17 years.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Einar Hansen, violinist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Robison's Buckaroos.
7:30 Sketch; vocal duo.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond's Adventures."
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, "Dancing Strings"; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Song Fellows"; quartet.
10:15 Studio popular recital.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "What Mexico Is Doing to Rehabilitate Itself," Consul-General; concert orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Sam Robbins's Bermudians.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Piano duo
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Talk, "Advice on Dogs."
5:45 NBC, "Sekretary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Studio recital.
7:00 NBC, Jane Froman and Her Band.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Carson Robison's Pioneers.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Walter Hampden; Felix Salmond; Fannie Brice; Russ Brown; "Exie."
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Xylophone."
6:25 "Real Life Dramas."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Knickerbocker Quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Pashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloists; Weems Orchestra.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Pontiac Revue; comedy team; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater; Aborn Light Opera Company presents "The Dollar Princess."
10:30 Bruins-Rangers report, Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Local dance music.
12:00 CBS, Premiere of "Cavalcade," from Hollywood, Calif.
12:30 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 "Cowboy Tom."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, "How to Get Better Radio Reception," Mr. Orestes H. Caldwell.
6:45 CBS dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Chemical Society lecture.
7:45 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Talk, Michael H. Crowley, Superintendent of Police.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Serial mystery sketch.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical program.
1:30 u. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Rice String Quartet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Army Band Concert.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Substitute

By VIVIAN NOELL

RITA CONWAY, riding into the dining room on horseback, could not have caused more surprise, more consternation, than Rita Conway, bearing a tray of dishes.

The girls seated at the long tables stared, gasped, oh'd and ah'd, and finally managed to say, "What a joke!"

Of course it couldn't be anything but a joke. Rita Conway, one of the most popular girls in school—pretty, fun-loving, president of the literacy society, one of the leaders in the Dramatic Club, vice-president of her class and, no doubt, the coming president of next year's junior class—a waitress! Absurd!

Serving the members of her own class, in a neat white apron, and wearing a suspiciously demure air, Rita was addressed by her roommate, Lois Marshall.

"Rita, what on earth—what an idiotic joke!"

"Joke! Well, I should say not! It's the hardest work I've ever done in my life! I had no idea there was such an art to balancing a plate of soup. And the dish washing—"

"You don't mean—you can't mean—"

"That I'm going to keep on doing it? Of course I am!"

"Well," Lois fairly exploded, "of all foolish things! Why, you simply can't!"

"Will you have potatoes, Miss Marshall?"

"No, I won't!" Lois was cross.

"Your loss," Rita replied sweetly, and departed toward the kitchen wing.

A perfect babel of talk followed her disappearance. Conjecture, protests, disbelief, decisions that she simply could not—there was the dignity of her position to maintain, a certain social standard to be regarded—

"Where is Ellyn, the girl who has been serving our table?" Lois asked.

"They say she's away—ill," someone answered.

"But just why should Rita take her place?" Lois showed irritation.

"It's too funny," another spoke. "Ellyn's had the greatest admiration for Rita from the very beginning, and Rita has high-hatted her finely. And now she's doing the same thing Ellyn's been doing."

"I shall look into this business," Lois remarked grimly, "and find out why Rita Conway, of all people, should be taking Ellyn's place."

Stacks of Dishes

While this talk was going on, the subject under discussion was washing stacks of soiled dishes. She didn't like it one little bit. Her hands were red because of the unaccustomed hot soapy water and her shoulders ached. The cold remnants of food disgusted her and she scraped plates with averted head.

But at last the work was done and she went up to the room that she shared with Lois Marshall.

One look at Lois's face and Rita knew that Lois was angry.

"Do you think you are quite fair to the class to have pulled a stunt like this, Rita?"

"I can't see anything unfair about it," Rita returned quietly.

Lois's blond skin took on a deeper pink. "I suppose some sudden quixotism has struck you and you think you ought to take Ellyn's place for her. I've inquired about her, and it may be a long, long time before she is able to work again."

"All the more reason she shouldn't lose her pay. Have a heart, Lois, the poor girl's trying to work her way through school."

"But it's impossible for you, a girl in your position—why, why it's a reflection on us all!"

"A reflection on you!" Rita's voice held surprise. "Why should honest work be a reflection? Besides, I'm the one that's undertaking the job."

"Yes, but you're the class vice-president. Don't be absurd, Rita. You know there's a difference—the girls in our set have never done anything of the sort. It's all right, of course, for certain girls—" Lois stumbled over the words, "Oh, you know what I mean."

"Yes, I suppose I do. But I don't see the difference, all the same. Just because we've been fortunate enough not to have to work is nothing to our credit. I've been thinking a lot about this, Lois; we care too much for appearances, about what people may think. We've narrowed ourselves down to our set, our ideas, our standards. Just why should we set ourselves up?"

"Whew!" Lois sat down hard. "You certainly have changed all at once. I didn't dream you had a socialistic streak in you, Rita. The whole thing's perfectly absurd! Certain things are as they are; you and I can't change them."

"I'm not so sure about that," Rita was sober. "And I'm not socialistic; I'm just trying to be fair. I feel terrible to think that that poor girl set such store by my friendship and I never even gave her a word. That's what I mean by our narrowing viewpoint. If we weren't so smug and self-centered we'd see something beyond our noses."

"Oh, you're hopeless!" Lois became more impatient. "You talk of fairness—consider that angle in regard to your own class."

"I've told you what I think about that," Rita answered firmly.

"Oh, it's just too dreadful!" Lois was close to tears. "And all because of a little nobody!"

"There you go again," Rita was becoming impatient as well. Then suddenly, she put her arm about Lois's shoulder. "You needn't think I like it—I detest it—it's messy and ugh! But let's not talk about it any more tonight. Perhaps Ellyn will get well sooner than we expect."

"But, Rita, have you thought what this will mean? Next year—the class presidency—you know it's yours for the taking. But the junior class president—a waitress!"

Rita wheeled about quickly, "I'm dead tired and I'm going straight to bed! Good night."

But lying in the darkness, Rita couldn't sleep. Would the entire class take the same attitude Lois was taking? And was she herself wrong in the stand she was taking? Was she hurting the class standard? What she was doing seemed the only thing she could do. She had gone to inquire about Ellyn, after one of the girls had told her of Ellyn's unvoiced admiration for her, and found that the girl's worry about her job was a serious drawback to her recovery.

It had seemed imperative that someone should do something. Yet, she did want the class presidency. There was quite a bit of satisfaction in being looked up to; in being at the top. She knew she loved the girls' approval and the honors that were hers. And she had always done as she pleased; the girls would come around, think her way. Her thoughts buzzed on and on.

But the following day, Rita realized that the situation had no precedent—this thing she was doing was altogether different from anything she had ever done before. She was quick to feel the slight coolness in the greetings, a certain indecision as to just what attitude to take. The girls looked at her queerly, as though she were someone else, as though she were not Rita Conway, the darling of the whole school.

Nina Ferris

Nina Ferris, the class president, talked with her. Nina was not excitable like Lois; she usually saw both sides of a question, but now, Rita told her, she saw only one side.

"My first duty is to my class," Nina was decided.

"Haven't we a duty as well to a human being, a girl who needs the help we can give?" Rita asked.

"I don't think our sense of duty to others should be carried so far as to jeopardize the standing of an entire class," Nina replied. "Besides, I don't believe you've considered how much of your time this thing is going to take. You won't have the leisure to enter into the different outside interests of school life that you know a girl in your position should share. You can't serve this girl and your offices as well."

"I hadn't thought of that," Rita admitted honestly.

"You see!" Nina was triumphant. "Now, do be sensible, Rita. Let this girl adjust her own troubles."

Rita did not answer at once. Her mind held a picture of Ellyn's face as she had last seen her, of the muttered fearful words that revealed the unhappy state of mind. Finally, "I'll think it over, Nina," she said.

[To be concluded next Thursday.]

The Craft Shop
THINGS TO MAKE AND DO

Designing on Glass

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

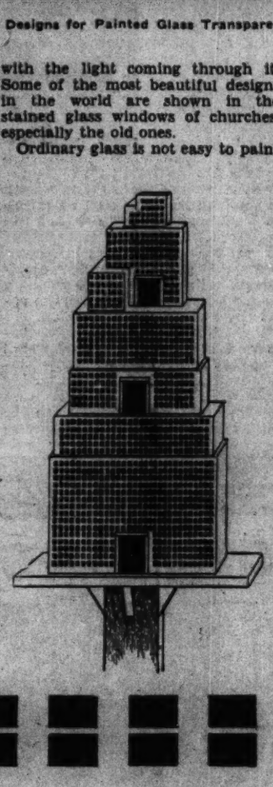
HERE is a method of designing on glass which affords a good opportunity to make some very beautiful transparencies. A transparency, as you may know, is a design or painting to be viewed with the light coming through it. Some of the most beautiful designs in the world are shown in the stained glass windows of churches, especially the old ones.

Ordinary glass is not easy to paint on as it has no "tooth." But a photographic dry plate, unexposed and developed, makes an ideal surface on which to use both pen and ink and transparent water color.

Photographic dry plates come in various sizes, but 5 inches by 7 is about right to work on. The plates are taken from the box in a dark room, with no illumination except that of a safe red light. Ordinary red bulbs are not light-proof, so it is necessary to get a regular photographic lamp.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Designs for Painted Glass Transparencies.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above—A Bird House of Ultra Modern Style. Below—Stencil for Windows of Bird House.

Any plate developer will do. Use a tray a little larger than the plate. Immerse the plates, face up, one at a time, in the developer and allow them to remain about a minute. Prepare the developer according to the formula inclosed with the plates. After they are developed for a minute or so wash with clear water and soak in a hypo fixing bath, made of four ounces of hypo-sulphite of soda and 16 ounces of water. Soak for 15 minutes and then wash in water for 15 minutes or more. Use running water but don't allow a stream to play directly on the film. Dry the plates by standing on edge. Do not apply heat as they will run.

When dry, the plates will be found to be almost as clear as glass. But the film side has a coating like an egg shell. This is the side to draw and paint upon.

Black waterproof ink is the thing to use for the design, as color washed over it later will not disturb it. Use a fine pointed pen.

Of course it is easy to trace any design, or drawing, by placing the plate over it. Draw it on with pen and ink. Or you can make your own designs. If you can get some colored reproductions of memorial windows these would make splendid studies. Here you have an opportunity to put on rich colors.

To color, prop the plate up on something at a slight angle so that the light will come through it. You can make a small easle out of pieces of wood. The angle should be comfortable to your arm.

The colors to use are the transparent water colors which come in sheets in book form. These give rich tones and they can be used full strength.

After the transparency is done, it can be bound around the edges with paper binding or set in a metal frame. They are meant to be hung in a window where the light will shine through them. Sometimes they look better if a sheet of ground glass or opal glass is placed behind them.

These plates make beautiful lamp shades. A metal form can be made to hold them and the form attached to the lamp.

A Modernistic Bird House

This bird house is made of wooden boxes, nailed together. And the idea is to make something that will look like the set-backs in the new type of architecture, which we see in the cities. We don't know whether the birds will like it or not, but generally they seem to know when anybody does anything nice for them.

There are five boxes in the one shown here; three good-sized ones, a flat one above and a still smaller one away on top. That top one is nothing much more than a block, with an additional strip of wood nailed on its upper side to make it look like a set-off.

The bottom box is the largest. Any box will do, but one nearly square is best. No dimensions can be given because in digging around for boxes—we take what we can get. If boxes are scarce, they can be easily made from wood half an inch thick or rather less.

If the boards in the boxes are not set close together, you might remove them, plane the edges for a good fit and nail them on again. All rough places should be smoothed off with sandpaper.

The bottom box should be from a foot to 15 inches long and somewhere near that in width. The box above should be of a size to allow about an inch margin. This margin need not be the same on all sides; it will look just as well if the margins are different.

Now to get additional set backs on both the lower boxes, we nail strips of wood ¼ inch thick (or ⅜) all around the bottom. When painted, these strips make the house appear to have set-backs. In our bird skyscraper the first set-back looks as if it started at about the sixteenth story. And the second at the twenty-sixth. No exact dimensions can be given for these strips; the one on the lower box might be two-thirds up the side and that of the second box one-third up.

The top unit, as you can see in the sketch, seems to be composed of three boxes. The lower one to the left is a flat one, such as figs and cheese come in. It is wider than the one that fits over it. Any little flat box will do, one from an inch to 1½ inches high. Nail this flat one on first and cut the larger one to fit over it. The little box on the top can be any small box or a block of wood.

Our building seems to be a good many stories high but even that can be left to the ingenuity of the builder. By putting on more rows of windows, you can go higher than the Empire State Building in New York City!

Now for the painting. Very few buildings are pure white unless marble is used. So perhaps a light gray would look like stone. Dark gray would look like granite.

The windows can be painted in black oil color. There are several hundred of them.

Now, I don't want you to think I am imposing on you by suggesting you paint a few thousand windows. We'd be about as long getting this thing done as the Chinese were in building their famous Wall!

Stencils for Windows

So we'll make stencils out of some thick, tough paper. And brush on 20 windows in as bold a sweep as Giotto used to make his perfect circles. Swish! Just like that!

A stencil paper is the kind to use, as it is oilproof. This paper can be bought at most paint stores. Draw out one line of window stencils like the drawing. These little windows are ½ inch high and a little more than 5-16 wide. The bar in the middle is 1-16-inch wide. Make the stencil as long as your widest box. Cut out with a sharp knife. Now when you sweep a brush loaded with fairly thick black paint over this stencil it will make the line of windows in about two seconds. The dotted line under the windows is the space to be used between them. Black oil color can be used for this, without adding turpentine. Drop black can also be used; this comes in cans and the paint stores carry it.

When you get one row of windows done, repeat the process on the next line, using the dotted line as guide. You need not rule lines on the white walls; just indicate where the window line is to go by a dot at either end.

Of course, the doors for the birds to go in should be cut before assembling the house. Set these off with a black margin or a darker gray. The openings can be cut out with a keyhole saw or an ordinary one.

The base board can be painted green. Make it of any ordinary board or boards cleated together. Have the overhang sufficient to keep cats from climbing up. If it projects four inches around the house that will be enough. It can be secured to the post by four brackets cut out of wood and nailed on

Don't put a flag on the building. Anything movable drives the birds away.

As you can see, it is not necessary to keep to any dimensions. This house may be quite small—for one family of birds only with a single entrance. But the idea of the set backs will be the same. The various boxes may be secured to each other and the base-board by driving in long finishing nails at an angle.

[The Craft Shop will appear on the second Thursday of each month.]

Mail Bag

Chisinau, Roumania

Dear Editor:

I should like to share with the Young Folks' Page readers some events of the Roumanian Jamboree at Sibiu. I took part in it as a Scout of Chisinau's (Keesheenau) crew. We were 70. The best military orchestra accompanied our march to the station, along the main street. The station was crowded. Amid music and shouts of "Hurrah!" our train carried us away to Sibiu. We arrived there at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, having left Chisinau on Tuesday, July 5.

The camp lay seven kilometers away from the town in the midst of a large old forest, with a zoo and two lakes—one we could use for boating, the other for swimming. In the middle of our camp we had a huge flag on a strong fir tree. At the same place were Scout headquarters and a little higher the King's tent.

When the whole camp had been organized, there was an opening ceremony when 2000 Scouts marched past His Majesty King Carol, our Chief Scout.

In camp we made friends with Scouts of different nations. We had the honor of meeting Mr. Martin and photographed him among our crew under our camp's parade entrance gate. We received a prize for the work of this gate, and when we left Sibiu we donated it to the Sibiu Cavalry Military School, so that our work might meet their need and be of further service.

We also had a museum of different collections and excavations made by our crew. As our camp was on the edge of the whole camp, needy people came to us for what remained from our daily food and they often received for themselves and also for their animals. In camp we were awarded the Flag of Honor, and when the train brought us back to Chisinau we were welcomed by the other Scouts, military music, parents, the town administrators and journalists. After some speeches we walked in good order with our loads to our field where we discharged our loads and united in silent thanksgiving prayer. Then we were allowed to go home and with shouts of "Hurrah!" we ran to our parents' homes.

I always read the Mail Bag and enjoy it and I hope my letter will interest its other readers. I am 18 and should like to correspond with other fellows interested in stamps, swimming, sports, Scouting, aviation, radio, etc. I shall be very grateful to those who will write me in English or French.

With many grateful thoughts,
Vladimir B.-Z.

Glasgow, S. 2., Scotland

Dear Editor:

It is Christmas Day. We did not have snow as we hoped, but it has been quite warm all day, at least warm for the time of the year, and in comparison with the weather we have had for the last few weeks.

It has been very still all day, for here a Christmas on a Sunday is the quietest occasion that ever happens. Every shop and every organization ceases work, and the day is spent at home or in church. Christmas celebrations and parties will be held tomorrow, Monday, which is also a holiday for most workers. Of course, presents are given today, but there is no mail, so all our cards came on Saturday. The peace is very beautiful.

Today is also a great reunion for families in Scotland. Most brothers, sisters, sons and daughters make a special effort to spend their Christmas at home.

I hope all my American Mail Bag friends had a very enjoyable Christmas. I have very many correspondents through the Mail Bag, especially in the U. S. A., but I should like some more in other countries—about my own age, which is 15. I would also like to hear from my old friends whose silence is troubling me.

With best wishes,
Mary G.

Hankow, China

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have had the pleasure of reading the interesting letters of other Mail Baggers. I love Snubs, "In Lighter Vein," and all the other things in the Monitor.

I was born in Tienstin, North China, and I have lived in China all my life except for home leave to America every three years.

We have been living in Hankow for the last three years. Hankow is a city on the banks of the Yangste River. Wuchang is opposite. These two cities and a number of others are in Hupeh Province. But we expect to go home in March by way of Suez, and we are going to stay for good, this time, as Daddy is retiring.

There is a lovely school here to which I go. It is very small having only about fifty children, and I am in the highest form which is VIa. That is about eighth or ninth grade.

I would love to correspond with a girl of any age (I am 13), so please write to me, somebody, and I will tell you all I know about China, too, if you would like to hear.

I am interested in sports, pets, and almost anything. I have no brothers or sisters, so our family is just a little family of three.

Joy R.

[Joy has given us addresses in Egypt and England so that letters will be forwarded.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Mary A. (13), Duluth, Minn.—Interested in Girl Scouts and collecting stamps.

Betty B. (13), Berkeley, Calif.—Interested in art and sports.

Peggy S. (15), Paterson, N. J.—Especially from foreign lands. Interested in collecting stamps and post cards.

Rosemary K. (16), Johannesburg, South Africa—Interested in reading and tennis. Exchange pictures of South Africa.

Beulah J. (18), Minneapolis, Minn.—Interested in outdoor sports and collecting post cards.

Ferne N. (19), New York, N. Y.—From girls interested in cooking and interior decorating.

Hanna L., Leipzig, Germany.

Erika K., Leipzig, Germany.

From Boys

Albert R. (15), Harburg-Wilhelmsburg, Germany—Especially from England.

Wade H. (16), Toledo, Ohio—Especially from France and England.

Fimee A. (16), colored, Lagos, Nigeria.

Fritz G. (18), Barcelona, Spain. From boys who can write in German.

Jerry S. (19), Belton, Texas.—Interested in journalism, art and dramatics.

Over 20

Hildegard F., Forst, Lausitz, Germany.

Mary T., Dallas, Texas.

Elisabeth N., Dortmund, Germany.—Especially from girls in New York.

George T., Forst, Lausitz, Germany.

Leslie G., Norwalk, Conn.—Especially from China, India and any part of Asia and Africa.

Bottle Wanderers of the Ocean

IT SEEMS strange to think of bottles traveling thousands of miles of their own accord. But there are countless bottles floating about in the sea today, and some of them must have traveled round the world once at least. Why are they thus engaged? There are several possible reasons.

When Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed with his indomitable ship, the Quest, en route for the Great White Silence, he took with him on board a number of bottles, which were subsequently cast into the sea at various intervals in the voyage to the frozen snows. In them were sealed exact details of the ship's whereabout at the time of their dispatch.

A few of these bottles have since been picked up, but the majority are still drifting. Simple though their information is, it proves invaluable for calculating the strength and direction of currents, thereby enabling a more accurate route to be charted for future polar expeditions.

In olden times this same method of wresting information from the seas was used to determine maps for the world's shipping, and even to this day many ships still carry what are called "bottle papers," which are merely white slips with blanks for the ship's name, whereabouts, and time and date when the bottle, holding the slips, was thrown overboard.

There are sure to be, however, many other bottles now wandering over the waters, whose contents are of a much more romantic nature, and which if picked up might well be the means of solving many a riddle of the seven seas, or of throwing light on a story of actual life, adventure as thrilling as any yarn spun by a novelist's pen.

Messages From Marooned Sailors

You must remember that until the comparatively recent advent of wireless, marooned sailors possessed no other means of sending out their S. O. S. messages than by putting them into bottles, in the hope that some other ship would pick them up in time to dash to the rescue.

Four years ago a New Zealand fisherman discovered a bottle with a roughly scrawled note inside telling of four American adventurers, who had been wrecked two years previously on an unknown South Sea Island, where they were living like Robinson Crusoes. Without delay the fisherman handed over this message to the authorities, who immediately sent a ship to the rescue, the position of the island having been indicated on the note. Some six weeks later the marooned party was found dwelling in huts thatched with palm leaves, and living quite comfortably on coconuts and crabs!

Yet another type of bottle wanderer concerns itself with postal work, for there are islands in the vicinity of Iceland, and in parts of the Hebrides off the West Coast of Scotland, where post office and telegraph are unknown, correspondence between natives of neighboring islands being carried on with the aid of bottles, which special tides bear to their appointed destination.

Water Postmen

Not always, however, do these water postmen fulfill their work properly, and only a few months ago a large bottle came to light on a lonely shore on the north coast of Wales; in it were found some Christmas greetings for 1930, which one Hebridean fishwife had intended for another living on an island close by!

And so the story of bottles wandering over the world's waterways goes on. It is a story fraught with surprises, as full of uncertainties as the mighty ocean itself. The very next time, for instance, that you pay a visit to the beach, it may even fall to your lot to rescue from the incoming tide an old and hard-corked bottle, which will yield the biggest surprise of all.

No Slump in Good Will

"DEAR Friends:

"It was with the greatest pleasure that we received your box, and, oh joy! what toys, what wonderful things, so curious for us. We shouted with admiration when we saw the sandals for indoors and your outdoors shoes, . . . and your delicate paper balls and beautiful racquets. . . . We say a very great THANK YOU.

"We have put all these wonderful things in our school museum, in which are collected a quantity of articles and pictures which make known to us the varied and very fine products of the different nations of the world.

"Your things are among the most valuable of the collection.

"We have also taken great care in collecting, buying and making some little things for you. . . . A good journey to our box!"

So writes René Allué, aged 12, in the name of his class in the College d'Oloron, Basses-Pyrénées, France, to far-off friends in Japan.

This is just a small scrap out of one of 5693 such letters which have gone from schoolroom to schoolroom throughout the world during the past year, uniting the children of 41 lands in 596 different international connections. This makes a total of 36 more letters than last year, and 842 more than the year before. So, slowly but surely, the stock of international good will in the schools of the world is going up. There is no "overproduction" here.

The countries which have made the greatest advance in the past year are France, where 284 groups correspond with friends in 28 countries; Germany, 261 groups in 19 countries; New Zealand, 59 groups in 18 countries; Poland, 243 groups in 26 countries; Sweden, 92 groups in 19 countries; and Yugoslavia, 234 groups in 27 countries.

Japan and the U. S. A. have the largest volume of school correspondence to deal with, 1058 groups of Japanese children corresponding with friends in 28 other lands, and 1831 groups in the U. S. A. in contact with schools in 35 countries.

Naturally, 5693 albums of school correspondence cannot travel on 596 different international pathways without a good deal of work being involved in the way of translation, etc. The Red Cross Societies of the world have undertaken this task as a service to their Junior members, of whom there are now some 12,000,000—every one pledged to the improvement of international understanding. Thus the Red Crosss is serving as the Mail Bag for the world's schools, and doing a useful and significant labor of love for Peace.

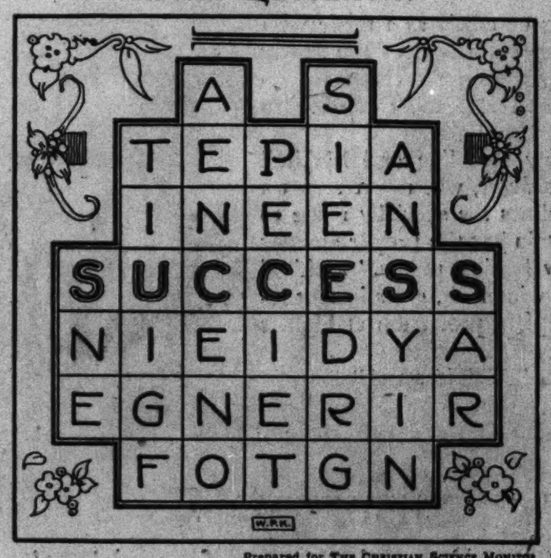
RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

What Quotation?



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE HOME FORUM

The Artist as Man of Action

IN THE days of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was an adventurer as well as a poet, it was not regarded as anything out of the ordinary for an artist to make a habit of emerging from his study and finding a place in the busy life outside it. As time went on, however, the career of thought became so completely separated from the career of action that since Shelley, Leigh Hunt, Charles Dickens, William Morris and Swinburne, there has been something almost unique in the spectacle of a man of letters who is also a worker in the world of affairs.

The great majority of contemporary artists, whether authors, painters, or music makers, devote themselves so exclusively to their art that, although there is nothing of the hermit or the ivory tower-dweller about them—they move on the earth and among their fellowmen freely enough to be, in many instances, social figures—they remain curiously detached from the sociological activities which are going on around them. It took a European war to remind a number of them that their welfare as artists, and indeed their future, is not altogether independent of the commercial and economic trafficking that occupies the main energies of ordinary people, whom they not only pretend to ignore but sometimes affect to despise; and the catastrophic nature of the peace that followed on the heels of war has found them once more aloof and indifferent. The only exceptions seem to be G. Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells in Great Britain and Sherwood Anderson and Upton Sinclair in America. Barrie, George Moore, Hergesheimer and Eugene O'Neill are detached observers; and so are the painters, sculptors and musicians, such as Epstein, Augustus John, and Elgar. In this they follow the line of Beethoven, who composed one of his masterpieces of music while the guns were thundering outside his door in the besieged town of which he was a resident. His house was situated near the fortifications of Vienna, which Napoleon had blown up after the taking of the city. "What an awful life, with ruins all around me," he wrote to his publishers, Breitkopf and Hartel—it was in 1809—"nothing but drums, trumpets, and discord of every kind." And yet his work on the C Minor Symphony went on all the time.

"My valet can live for me," said Gérard de Nerval, one of the fantastic community of poets who made rather "precious" reputations for themselves in Paris half a century ago; and he meant it literally, in the sense that "living" comprises the mechanical actions of everyday existence, such as washing, brushing one's hair, and lacing one's boots. For, as his biography was eventually to reveal, he was constitutionally unable to make more than the minimum of physical effort; he reduced everyday existence to a fine art, believing that the more intensely he concentrated on the poet's craft and the poet's vision and the less he allowed himself to be distracted by ordinary objects and events, the greater would be the perfection of the poetry that issued from his pen. How little, or how much, his theory and practice helped toward perfection and the consequence of perfection, which is enduring fame, may be gathered from the sequel. Today we group all those Parisian poets of the period together, forget their individual names, except perhaps half-a-dozen—Catulle Mendès, Leconte de Lisle, Théodore de Banville, Nerval himself, and Anatole France—and conveniently refer to them as the Parnassians.

* * *

The man in the street, to whom the ways of the artist are always passing strange, even when they are most human and understandable, is naturally perplexed to find that the call for social service, the need for participation by everybody in the life of the community, is generally unheeded by those whom he thinks might most usefully respond to it—the authors, painters, and musicians who are held in wide esteem. The more popular their names become, the more strictly they seem to insist on their privacy, despite that the world is still far from resembling Paradise for the majority of folk, and on every hand there is work to be done. With rare exceptions, the contemporary artist would rather be with Catullus than with Juvenal, refusing to wield his obvious power in any of the affairs of social existence that have, or appear to have, no direct bearing on his own particular interests.

To right the wrong: youthful and ingenuous earnestness can conceive of no purpose in the possession of influence and social standing unless it be used for that. Much of the respect that John Galsworthy gained among young people, twenty years ago, must be credited to the deliberate association of his name with all kinds of good causes, just as the strange neglect by the same young people of Rudyard Kipling is probably due to his support of so many that they regard without sympathy.

It will not be difficult, however, to acquit the artist of any conscious indifference in this matter of his relation to the rest of society and the social needs of his time. It was established long since that artistic workers in general have a wholesome fear, lest their energies be dissipated and their minds distracted by contact with the world outside their studies and studios. And often this instinct for seclusion is sound. It is not given to many authors to be a Dickens, with his curiosity about a life beyond the books, nor to many musicians to be a Wagner, with his fierce zest for the social revolution.

The artistic mind is usually narrow. Seldom can it cope with the twofold demand of imagination and action. A successful novelist or poet, who is also a successful social worker, must always be so uncommon that the names of artist-publicists with which English readers are acquainted, even outside their own language, may be counted almost on the fingers of a single hand. Anatole France and Romain Rolland, the novelist of "Jean Christophe," among modern French authors, are two of them; and there is Israel Zangwill, the writer of "The Children of the Ghetto." Another is especially in our minds because we have lately celebrated his centenary in English-speaking countries, as well as in his native Norway—Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. Professor Georg Brandes aptly said that, whenever Bjørnson spoke, the flag of Norway was unfurled. He became the most breezy and turbulent, the most agitated and agitating of modern European men of letters. In Scandinavia he has been remembered as much for his social labors as for his early masterpieces, "Arne" and "Synnove Solbakken," "The Fisher Maiden" and "A Happy Boy." It might be said that the man of words who is also a man of deeds has his perfect embodiment in Bjørnson. Here is the persistent propagandist whose artistic impulse never cabined or confined him, although it must be remembered that it was only because he was a giant in art that he was able to become a giant also in action.

THOMAS MOULT.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Woman of the Cumberland Mountains, in Kentucky, Salting Her Sheep

Far Enough Off

She watched him from her window all one day,
Up in the hill-field, drive his heavy plough—
Over and turn, and back, over again—
Sometimes a shift to the hill's contours, then
Straight on once more through the hard, tedious clay.
She wondered at his patience, knowing how
Eager and quick he was, and lithely strong,
And how he loved bright colors or a song.
Next day, he looked across to the ploughed land
And smiled. "Come look. From here it's beautiful,
It makes a pattern, but you have to be
Far enough off from it before you see."
She looked, and slipped her hand into his hand.
"In that red-brown, I think it's beautiful.
As if I'd made a sort of rug," he said.
But she was looking at his face instead.

And when she went inside—a curious thing—
Above the kitchen noise, he heard her sing.

—SALLY ELLIOTT ALLEN, in *The Midland*.

Tools

I love the tools made for mechanics. I stop at the windows of hardware stores. If I could only find an excuse to buy many more of them than I have already bought on the mere pretense that I might have use for them! They are so beautiful, so simple and plain and straight to their meaning. There is no "Art" about them, they have not been *made* beautiful, they *are* beautiful.

Some one has defined a work of art as a "thing beautifully done." I like it better if we cut away the adverb and preserve the word "done," and let it stand alone in its fullest meaning. Things are not done beautifully. The beauty is an integral part of their being done.—From "The Art Spirit," by ROBERT HENRI. (Philadelphia: Lippincott).

New England Simplicity

As far as I know, no member of my family ever entertained any ambitions in my behalf. My grandfather wished me to stay on the land. My own wish was to keep store, as my father had done.

They all taught me to be faithful over a few things. If they had any idea that such a training might some day make me a ruler over many things, it was not disclosed to me. It was my father in later years who wished me to enter the law, but when I finally left home for that purpose the parting was very hard for him to bear.

The neighborhood around The Notch was made up of people of exemplary habits. Their speech was clean and their lives were above reproach. They had no mortgages on their farms. If any debts were contracted they were promptly paid. Credit was good and there was money in the savings bank.

The break of day saw them stirring. Their industry continued until twilight. They kept up no church organization, and as there was little regular preaching, the outward manifestation of religion through public profession had little opportunity, but they were without exception a people of faith and charity and of good works. They cherished the teachings of the Bible and sought to live in accordance with its precepts.

The conduct of the young people was modest and respectful. For most of the time during my boyhood regular Sunday school classes were held in the church which my grandmother Coolidge superintended until, in her advanced years, she was superseded by my father. She was a constant reader of the Bible and a devoted member of the church, who daily sought for divine guidance in prayer.

I stayed with her at the farm much of the time and she had much to do with shaping the thought of my early years. She had a benign influence over all who came in contact with her. The Puritan severity of her convictions was tempered by the sweetness of a womanly charity. There were none whom she ever knew that had not in some way benefited by her kindness.

My grandmother Coolidge spun woolen yarn, from which she knitted us stockings and mittens. I have seen her weave cloth and when I was ten years old I had a frock which came from her loom. We had linen sheets and table cloths and woolen bed blankets which she had spun and woven in earlier days. . . .

It was all a fine atmosphere in which to raise a boy. As I look back on it I constantly think how clean it was. There was little about it that was artificial. It was all close to nature and in accordance with the ways of nature. The streams ran clear. The roads, the woods, the fields, the people—all were clean. Even when I try to divest it of the halo which I know always surrounds the past, I am unable to create any other impression than that it was fresh and clean.—From "The Autobiography of CALVIN COOLIDGE." (New York: Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.)

IN THIS picture of a woman salting her sheep, we have a scene usual in the Cumberland Mountains of southeastern Kentucky, a region where practically every family keeps its flock of sheep. These sheep are obviously pets, for they are not alarmed at the camera. The farmer's wife, with her handful of salt, is a friend upon whom they can rely.

This woman will no doubt sell the wool, when the fleece is sheared in the spring, for she belongs to the generation that has laid aside spinning and weaving. It was the generation before hers that carded and spun, making yarn stockings for the family and delighting, too, in the loom. Those were the women who wove the coverlets so prized today. Quite untouched by time, these heirlooms are treasures indeed, still holding their soft colors and excelling in craftsmanship.

The dyeing of the wool was another of the woman's tasks in those days. Setting up the great iron kettle and tripod in her dooryard, she steeped the fruits and barks of trees to make the rich colors: browns and greens and yellows from the hickory and the walnut. The characteristic red she found in the dried roots of the madder plant. The old mountain "blue-pot"—prepared with indigo, ground madder and lye—most difficult and most precious of all, had "to ripen" from three to five days. Precious, too, were the patterns of these coverlets; today we like their picturesque names: "Lee's Surrender," "Pine Blossom," "Ladies' Delight."

In this remote section of Kentucky, the climate is not too severe for the sheep to remain out-of-doors all winter. The flock sleep on the bare hillsides, sheltered by one another or protected by rocky crags or a narrow valley. Here we have a typical morning scene: the sheep have come into the barnyard, knowing that the farmer's wife will expect them at this season of the year, soon after sun-up. A light snow or hoar frost still lies on the branches of the maple and the russet leaves of the oak. We can feel the crisp air of the hills, and smell the mist from the hollow where the stream, Big Laurel, is calling aloud as it tumbles from one limestone ledge to another.

In the background we see the usual picket fence of the region—"the palin's," upon which the farmer's wife will presently spread the family wash to dry. When she has done all the work of the house and has helped with the "chores" of the farm, she will be glad to sit by the fire after supper, listening to the talk of her family—perhaps an account of her man's rabbit hunting or best of all—some old tale of those early days in these rugged hills, when the ancestors of these settlers followed Daniel Boone from the Carolinas and Virginia and pushed their way west through Cumberland Gap into the primeval wilderness of the Kentucky lands. Hardy pioneers, but recently come from England and the Scotch Highlands, they brought with them the ballads and country dances, the chanteys and rounds and singing games so familiar in the homeland. Perhaps, before the fire, this woman will lift her voice in one of these old tunes, reciting the Little Mohee, or the merry tale of Widdicombe Fair, or the plaintive song of Lord Lovel or Barb'ry Ellen. All the family, old and young, will join in the strange high intoning, in a manner so dramatic that—were you and I passing down the road at that moment—we would hear the song and, seeing the firelight through the open door, we would linger and listen. Looking in, we would find a room simple in its furnishing, lighted fitfully by the logs on the hearth. But, should the back log fall apart, the added light might show us, on one of the high feather beds, a precious coverlet, an heirloom woven from the wool of a flock of sheep.

Det rette uttrykk

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EN LITEN pike som ikke visste noget om den bevislige forståelse av Gud som Christian Science [Kristen Videnskap] har gjort mulig, fant det for mange år siden meget vanskelig å uttrykke sig. Hun grudde sig mange dager og netter i forveien og gjennemgikk store mentale lidelser hver gang hun måtte tre frem og si noget, enten det nu var på skolen foran klassekameratene eller andre steder i nærvær av selv et ringe antall mennesker. Efter som årene gikk, efterfulgtes skolearbeidet av forretningslivets erfaringer, og det selskapelige liv medførte omgang med andre, så at en mere eller mindre selvfølgelig godtagelse av et travelt livs daglige rutine trådte istedenfor de tidligere års undselighet; men hver gang hun måtte være til stede i en større forsamling, kostet det henne en kamp å overvinne sin uvilje, og hun næret et ønske om å flykte bort fra den fryktede begivenhet.

Efter at hun så hadde vært syk i nogen år, kom Christian Science inn i hennes liv, og hun opievde en vidunderlig helbredelse tillikemed mange nye erfaringer, inntil en venn en dag sa: "Hvorfor slipper du dig ikke løs? Du uttrykker ikke virkelig ditt eget jeg." Hun blev først forferdet da hun nu erkjente at en annen hadde gjennemskuet hennes tanker og merket hvorledes hun var anspent og tilsynelatende ute av stand til å yde sitt beste. Takknemlig begynte hun så å strebe efter å meddele alt som er godt, å gi slipp på tidligere års frykt og selvunderfringelse og å lære hvad den uttrykksevne Gud skjenker, virkelig er, og å legge den for dagen.

Uttrykk blir delvis definert som den "handling eller prosess å fremstille". Andelig tenkning fremstiller eller uttrykker, gjennem gjenspeiling, Gud i våre tanker og gjerninger, og efter hvert som vår åndelige vekst tiltar, begynner vi overfor verden å fremstille eller representere denne høiere norm for liv og handlinger som hjelper våre medmennesker til å innrømme at det finnes et Høieste Vesen som alltid er nærværende og tilgjengelig. Mon ikke mange av de såkaldte fallitter eller mislykkede forretningsforetagender—tatt enkeltvis så vel som samlet—kan forklares som resultatet av selvforringelse og undselighet? En selger har kan hende et grundig kjennskap til sine varer; men en tilsynelatende mangel på evne til å gi tankene uttrykk kan føre til en tilbakeholdenhet som inngir den eventuelle kjøper mistro istedenfor tillit, og derved kanskje forhindrer et salg. En kjøpmann som ikke formår å bibringe sine undergivne den ubetingede tillit som han selv kan hende virkelig tror på, finner at den mentale atmosfære begynner å gjennemtrenges av apati og kanskje likegyldighet, og da han ikke kjenner botemidlet som Christian Science lærer oss å forstå og anvende, vilde kanskje forretningen gå til grunne istedenfor å være sund og innbringende.

Kristus Jesus som stadig virket i sin Faders hus, gav uttrykk for en så frydefull visshet med hensyn til det budskap han bragte, at han tilitsfullt kunde si: "Himmel og jord skal forgå, men mine ord skal ingenlunde forgå." Hans klare og rolige bevissthet gav sig uttrykk i uselvisk virksomhet. Verden holder på å våkne til erkjennelsen av at alt hvad vi ser, hører eller har, er det uttrykk tenkning gir sig, og at verden, eftersom den ønsker å ha bedre ting, må lære å tenke bedre tanker. Vestens pionerer drog tvers over landet med tålmodige okser foran store teltvogner på den tids besværlige måte. Hvis den menneskelige tenkning på den tid hadde fattet og utviklet muligheten av hurtigere og lettere transportmetoder, vilde vidnesbyrdet om denne fremskredne tenkning være kommet til syne allerede da. Verdens kriger behøvde ikke å ha vært ført, hvis den menneskelige tenkning tidligere hadde erkjent det fornuftige ved voldgift eller vært villig til å innrømme at det alltid er galt å drepe sine medmennesker, og at krigens metoder alltid krever år av gjenoprettelse.

Det sanne og eneste virkelige uttrykk er Guds, Sannhetens, uttrykk, som åpenbarer sig gjennem det alvorlige ønske om å kjenne og forstå mere av det gode. Efter som det menneskelige sinn avlegger det dødelige og lifører sig det udødelige eller gode, bringer det et bedre uttrykk for dagen. I samme forhold som det menneskelige begrep blir skjønnere og mindre materielt og menneskene forstår mere av hvad rett tenkning er, vil hjem, forretning og samfund uttrykke denne uselviske kjærlighet; det enkelte menneske vil være lykkelig, og sosialt samkvem og forretningsforbindelser vil styrkes og renses.

Når vi alle gjennem Christian Science bestreber oss for å uttrykke det guddommelige Sinns skjønnhet og elskelighet, vil vi se og høre vidunderligere ting enn nogensinne før. De perler som finnes i Sinnets alltid tilgjengelige forrådskammer, vil åpenbares for oss i uvurderlige tanker og i manifestasjoner av det gode som hittil har vært uforståelige for den uoplyste tanke. Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 264): "Efter som dødelige når frem til riktigere anskuelser om Gud og mennesket, vil mangfoldige ting i skapelsen, som før var usynlige, bli synlige. Når vi erkjenner at Liv er Ånd, aldri i eller av materie, vil denne forståelse utvide sig til selvfullkommenhet, idet den finner alt i Gud, det gode, og ikke trenger nogen annen bevisthet."

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"There Was a Boy"

There was a boy; ye knew him well, ye cliffs
And islands of Winander!—many a time,
At evening, when the earliest stars began
To move along the edges of the hills,
Rising or setting, would he stand alone,
Beneath the trees, or by the glimmering lake;
And there, with fingers interwoven, both hands
Pressed closely palm to palm and to his mouth
Uplifted, he, as through an instrument,
Blew mimic hootings to the silent owls,
That they might answer him.—And they would shout
Across the watery vale, and shout again,
Responsive to his call,—with quivering peals,
And long halloos, and screams; and echoes loud
Redoubled and redoubled; concourse wild
Of jocund din! And, when there came a pause
Of silence such as baffled his best skill:
Then, sometimes, in that silence, while he hung
Listening, a gentle shock of mild surprise
Has carried far into his heart the voice
Of mountain-torrents; or the visible scene
Would enter unawares into his mind
With all its solemn imagery, its rocks,
Its woods, and that uncertain heaven received
Into the bosom of the steady lake. . . .

—WORDSWORTH, "Poems."

Right Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YEARS ago a little girl who knew nothing of the demonstrable understanding of God made possible through Christian Science, found it very difficult to express herself. A necessity to speak before her classmates in her school work, or elsewhere before any number of people, was an experience dreaded for days and nights beforehand, and endured with much mental suffering. In the succeeding years business experience followed school work, and social life demanded contact with people, so that a more or less matter-of-fact acceptance of the daily routine of a busy life took the place of the self-consciousness of the earlier experience; but the necessity to attend any large gathering always meant a mental battle with reluctance, and a desire to run from the dreaded event.

Then, after some years of invalidism, Christian Science came into her life and a beautiful healing resulted, together with many new experiences, until one day a friend said: "Why do you not let go? You are not really expressing yourself." With a shocked sense came the realization that someone had seen within her thought and perceived the tension and seeming inability to give of her best. Thankfully, she began to strive to give out good, to let go of the fear and self-restraint of years, and to learn what God-given expression really is, and to manifest it.

Expression is defined in part as the "act or process of representing." Through reflection, spiritual thinking represents or expresses God in one's thoughts and deeds, and as one grows in spiritual stature one begins to present to the world that higher standard of acting and living which helps his fellow men to admit the existence of the Supreme Being, who is ever present and available. May not many of the so-called failures in the business world, individually and collectively, be explained as the result of self-depreciation and self-consciousness? A salesman may know his goods thoroughly, but a seeming inability to bring his thoughts into expression may result in a restraint that puts distrust instead of confidence into the thought of his would-be purchaser, thereby perhaps preventing a sale. A merchant, unable to instill into his employees thought that whole-hearted confidence in which he may truly believe, finds apathy and perhaps indifference pervading the mental atmosphere and, knowing not the corrective, as understood and utilized in Christian Science, experiences failure where he should have had a healthy business.

Christ Jesus, constantly about his Father's business, expressed such joyous certainty of the message he was giving out that he was able to say with confidence, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." His serene consciousness was expressed in selfless activity. The world is awakening to the realization that whatever we see, hear, or have, is the expression of thinking, and that as the world desires better things, it must learn to think better thoughts. The pioneers came across country with patient oxen and covered wagons in the labored fashion of their time. Had human thought at that time grasped and developed the possibility of quicker, easier methods of transportation, the evidence of this advanced thinking would have appeared in that period. The world's wars need never have been fought had human thought earlier acknowledged the reasonableness of arbitration or been willing to recognize that killing one's fellow men is always wrong, and that war's methods always necessitate years of rehabilitation.

The true and only real expression is the expression of God, Truth, made manifest through the earnest desire to know and understand more of good. The human mind, as it puts off the mortal for the immortal or good, brings into experience a better expression. As the human concept grows more beautiful and less material, as men understand more about right thinking, then home, business, and society express this unselfed love; the individual is happy, and social and business relationships are strengthened and purified.

As we all endeavor through Christian Science to express the beauty and loveliness of divine Mind, we shall see and hear more wonderful things than we have before. The gems of Mind's ever available storehouse will be revealed to us in jewels of thought and manifestations of good heretofore incomprehensible to unillumined thought. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264): "As mortals gain more correct views of God and man, multitudinous objects of creation, which before were invisible, will become visible. When we realize that Life is Spirit, never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Portrait of Kenneth Grahame

It was a mixed and versatile group of men that gathered around William Ernest Henley, in London, in the early nineties. Diverse in temperament and achievement, Henley was the cord that bound them together—he, and the fact that all were writing, more or less, for the *Scots Observer* and the *National Observer*.

Most of these men earned their living by their pens, but there were a few of the group to whom literature was a well-loved, but a leisure-hour, occupation. They held positions with regular salaries, and they wrote in the evening or on Sunday. I always fancied that I could distinguish those who had salaried positions; who were not obliged to live by their pens. They looked more comfortable; they ate their food in a more leisurely way; they were readier to praise than to blame, because literature was to them a delightful relaxation, not an arduous business.

Among these leisure-hour gentlemen of the pen was a tall, well-knit, blonde man, who moved slowly and with dignity, and who preserved, amid the violent discussions and altercations that enlivened the meetings of the group, a calm, comprehending demeanour accompanied by a ready smile that women would call "sweet." And yet this blonde, temperate, kindly-looking man had also a startled air, such as a fawn might show who suddenly found himself on Boston Common, quite prepared to go through with the adventure, as a well-bred fawn should do under any circumstances, but unable to escape wholly from the memory of the glades and woods whence he had come. He seemed to be a man who had not yet become quite accustomed to the discovery that he was no longer a child, but grown-up and prosperous. Success did not atone for the loss of the child outlook. Every one of us has his adjective. His adjective was—startled.

There were so many men in this group, so many strangers were continually coming and going, that it was some time before I learnt who this blonde gentleman of letters was. I addressed a question to my neighbour at one of the dinners. "Who is that man?" I asked. My neighbour replied, "Kenneth Grahame. He wrote that jolly thing about children called, 'The Olympians.' Henley thinks very highly of him. He's something in the Bank of England." . . .

When I examine Kenneth Grahame's small sheaf of books I discover that almost all of them are amplifications of the idea expressed in "The Olympians"—that is, the importance of the child life and viewpoint, and the unimportance of the objects pursued by the elders or Olympians. For literary purposes it was perhaps fortunate that the elders in Kenneth Grahame's upbringing were uncles and aunts, not parents.

He has one other theme, that of escape; escape from prose to poetry; escape from the prose of Threadneedle Street, where the Bank of England is placed, and of which eventually he became secretary, to poetry of the trackless meadows—to Centaurs or trout, to Orion or gypsies, to a human uncle or an unsophisticated artist, to anything that had nothing to do with banking and prosperity. . . . A banker's escape from the prose and tedium of life. How easy it seems! How hard it is to do!—C. LEWIS HIND, in "Authors and I." (London: John Lane.)

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STOCK MARKET GENERAL TONE IS IRREGULAR

Profit-Taking Makes Its Appearance After Good Advance

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The stock market encountered a fairly severe test of profit-taking in the early trading today, but survived it nicely, and quietly resumed the advance.

Cross currents appeared in the late trading, giving the market an irregular tone. Allied Chemical and Goodyear were up a point or more, while Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit gained nearly 3.

Advances of about a point were held by du Pont and Eastman. Declines of similar size occurred in Westinghouse Electric and Corn Products, while lesser losses were established in U. S. Steel, Harvester, Case and American Telephone.

The rails were steady, with Southern Pacific and New York Central a shade higher. Transfers totaled about 800,000 shares.

Bullish Sign

Ability of the market to push through theoretical resistance points without more than minor reactions was regarded in brokerage quarters as a bullish sign, although caution was still advised by many commentators.

Developments in Washington were closely watched, with banking interest centering largely in the question of balancing the national budget.

The automobile show was reported to be drawing larger crowds, although the industry itself no longer bases its hopes for future sales on the size of such crowds so much as their willingness to back up verbal enthusiasm over new models with actual purchases.

Students of economic trends expressed considerable pleasure over increased electric power production, after the year-end holidays, and indications of a better movement of freight traffic.

Bonds Are Steady

Although some irregularities crept into the bond market today, the majority of listed issues maintained a fairly steady tone in trading that was not quite as buoyant as that of yesterday.

A few faint warning signals were put out by dealers on the theory that the market, with one minor exception, has advanced steadily since Dec. 27. Speculation, it is said, has played a large part in the recent advance of secondary groups and, it is pointed out, some profit-taking reaction can be expected sooner or later.

The most notable semi-speculative gainers, however, showed little inclination to retreat very far while the principal legal investment classes followed a narrow range around their top levels of the last year or more. The Germans continued in the lead of the foreign upswing, and United States Government obligations were steady to firm.

Regarding the federal department, it was reported the Reserve System, while continuing its easy money policy, was permitting its Government holdings to dip below the $1,851,000,000 mark. With the steady inflow of gold, though, and the return of money from circulation, the excess reserves of member banks remain around $600,000,000.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1½	1½	2½@6
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½@6	1½@6	3@6
Com paper ...	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Time loans—	25¼c	25¾c	29¼c
60 to 120 days	½	½	3¾@4
5 to 6 months.	½@¾	¾	3¾@4

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	2⅞@2¾
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	3 @2⅞
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	3⅛@3
4 months ...	⅜@½	⅜@½	3¼@3
5 months ...	⅜@¾	⅜@¾	3⅛@3¼
6 months ...	⅜@¾	¾@¾	3⅛@3¼

London Quotations

Call money ...	½%	½%	4½%
Short bills ...	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	5⅛@5¾
3 mos bills ..	⅛@1	⅛@1	5⅛@6
Bar gold	122s 8½d	122s 8½d	120s 9d
Bar silver ...	16⅛d	16⅞d	19⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen ...	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors ...	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia ...	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.35½	$3.35½	$4.8665
Cables	3.35⅝	3.35⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅞	.0390¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1387	.1387	.139
Italy—lira	.0512½	.0512½	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.2376	.2375	.2381
Austria—schill'g .	.1405	.1405	.1407
Cr'ch'via—crown .	.0296¼	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone .	.1742	.1744	.268
Finland—finm'rk .	.0148	.0148	.0252
Greece—dr'chma .	.0525	.0526	.129
Holland—florin ..	.4018	.4019	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone ..	.1733	.1733	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo .	.0310	.0310	.4420
Roumania—leu ..	.0600	.0600	.5980
Spain—peseta ...	.0817	.0817	.183
Sweden—krona ...	.1832	.1832	.268
Swits'land—franc .	.1925½	.1925	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar .	.0138	.0138	.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol ..	.3190	.3188	*
Shanghai—tael ...	.2830	.2385	*
India—rupee	.2543	.2544	.3650
Japan—yen	.3062½	.3062½	.4984
Java—florin	.4025	.4028	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso .	.4975	.4975	.50
Str Stimnts—dol ..	.3912½	.3912½	.5676
	South America		
Argentina—dol ...	.2580	.2580	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso ..	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1750	.1775	.28
Uruguay—peso ...	.4750	.4725	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar ..	.8862½	.8887½	1.00
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.3085	.3063	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 12	Last Jan. 11
9½	1¾	..	Adams Express	1400	5½	5½	5½	5½
1	⅛	..	Addressograph	900	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
4½	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	2½	2½	2½	..
63½	30½	3	Air Reduction	2100	63½	62	62	62½
19¾	7½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3100	13½	11¾	12¾	12¾
3¾	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
1¾	⅝	..	Allegh of ww xxx	100	..	..	..	..
88½	42½	01	Allied Chem	11500	89¼	87¾	89¼	88
119½	86½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	120	120	120	119¾
19¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	2100	8¾	8	8	8¼
23¾	12	2	Amerada	200	21	20½	20¾	21¼
18½	3¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	5½	5½	5½	..
12¼	5	..	Am Bank Note	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
2¾	⅜	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
90	45	7	Am Brake Sh F pf	10	75	75	75	70
73¾	29¾	4	Am Can	16100	62	60¾	60¾	61¼
139	83½	7	Am Can pf	400	127½	127	127½	126¼
9	3¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
59	15½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	23½	23	23½	24
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	20¼	19¾	20¼	21¼
6	¾	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	2400	7½	7½	7½	7¾
32	3¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	11	10½	10½	12
24½	5	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
31½	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 1pf	1100	9¼	8½	8¾	8¾
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4½	4½	4½	..
27	4¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	16	16	16	18
21¾	3	..	Am Ice	1100	6¾	6¾	6¾	8¼
12	2½	..	Am International	1400	8¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
15½	3¾	..	Am Locomotive	400	9	7¾	7¾	8¼
1¾	1	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	1½	1½	1½	..
32	6¾	..	Am Metal 6%	10	21	21	21	..
23	14	1¼	Am News	100	20	20	20	20
17¼	2	..	Am Power & Lt	2700	9	8½	8¾	8¾
58	15¼	3	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	34½	33½	34	32½
43¾	10	2¾	Am P&L 5½ pf	700	31½	30½	31	30
12¾	3¾	..	Am Radiator	2400	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
29¾	15¾	3	Am Safety Razor	200	21¼	21	21	22
27½	5	..	Am Smelt & R	2100	14	13½	13¾	14
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	52	52	52	54
6½	¾	..	Am Steel Dndries	1400	7¾	7½	7¾	8¼
38¾	20	2½	Am Stores	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
39½	12	..	Am Sugar Ref	100	23	23	23	23½
137¾	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	11400	108	106¾	107	107¾
23	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	8	8	8	8¾
70	10¼	..	Am Type F pf	40	18½	17½	18¼	18¾
34½	11	1	Am Wat W & E	1100	18½	18¼	18½	19
31	11	..	Am WW&E ct	400	16½	16	16½	16¾
79	50	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	58	58	58	..
10	1¾	..	Am Woolen	100	5	5	5	5
39½	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	300	26	26	26	28¼
3¼	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	½	½	½	½
19¾	2	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	8¾	8	8	8¾
17½	6½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	10	10	10	10
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	3100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15¾	3¼	..	Armour Ill pf	500	10	10	10	..
3¾	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	5	5	5	5
62	10¾	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	21½	21¾	21¾	31½
17½	6	..	Atchison T&SF	10100	45½	43¾	44¾	44¾
86	35	8	Atchison pf	1100	65	64¾	65	65¾
4	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	22½	20¾	20¾	20¾
21½	8¾	1	Atl Refining	1700	18½	16¾	16¾	18¾
33½	2½	..	Atlas Powder	400	11¾	10¾	11¾	12¾
75	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	82	82	82	86
151½	38¾	4½	Auburn Auto	7100	54½	53¼	53¾	53¾
17¾	1	1	Austin Nichols A	10	14	14	14	..
8¾	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	7¼	6¾	6¾	7¼
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	6	5¾	5¾	6
35	6	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	15¾	14	14	14½
21¾	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	12½	12½	12½	13¾
30	6	6½	Bamberger pf	30	72½	72½	72½	..
7	3¾	..	Barnsdall A	1100	4	4	4	4½
43¼	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	400	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
48¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	48	48	48	48
10¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	3200	11	10¾	10¾	11½
19¾	5½	..	Best & Co	100	10¾	9¾	9¾	11½
29¾	7½	..	Bethlehem Steel	4100	18½	16¾	16¾	18¾
74	6¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	33½	32½	32½	32¾
10	3¾	..	Blaw Knox	400	5½	5¾	5¾	..
22¾	4½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	4100	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
43½	24½	2½	Borden	4100	26½	25¾	25½	26
14¼	3¾	..	Borg Warner	2100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
11¼	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	100	5	4¾	5	..
30¼	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	12100	29¾	28¾	29¾	29½
78½	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1100	78	74	75½	73½
10¼	2½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	4½	4	4½	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	81	81	81	81¾
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
4½	1½	..	Brunswick Balke	1200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
80	34	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	35½	35	35	..
10½	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3½	3½	3½	4
3½	½	..	Budd Mfg	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	4½	4½	4½	4
4½	¾	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3¾	3¾	4
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
65	7	..	Bush Term deb	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
24¾	1	..	Byers	1400	14½	14¾	14¾	14½
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
1½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
7¾	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16	6	1	Canada Dry	2100	10¾	9¾	10	9¾
120¾	71¼	1	Canadian Pacific	6100	14¼	13¾	13¾	14½
22¾	10½	1	Cannon Mills	100	15½	15½	15½	30
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	25100	49¾	46½	47	47¾
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	60	60	60	57
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	8¾	8½	8½	8½
70½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	15	14½	14½	15
39¾	12	..	Century Ribbon	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
85	59	7	Century Rib pf	200	63	60	63	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
30¼	16½	2	Checker Cab Mfg	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	30¾
30¾	4¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	16¾	16	16	16¾
31½	9¾	2½	Chesa & Ohio	7100	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	8½	8	8	9
8	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	3½	3	3	3½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	2100	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
37	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	9	9	9	9
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tr pf	300	3½	3½	3½	3¼
23¾	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7
16¾	1½	..	Chi Rock I & P	200	5¾	5	5	5¾
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	7	7	7	7½
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	8½	8½	8½	8¾
13½	5	..	Chickasba Cot O	100	7	7	7	..
8	1½	..	Chile Company	100	4	4	4	4
16	5	..	Chile Copper	10	8	8	8	9
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	18500	16½	15¾	16	16¼
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	12	11¾	11¾	..
65	43¾	6½	City Ice & P pf	30	50	50	50	50
2¼	¼	..	City Stores	200	⅜	⅜	½	..
21½	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	800	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
30	8	..	Colo & So 1 pf	60	15½	15½	15½	..
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	12200	17⅝	17	17	17¼
79¾	40	6	Columbia G pf A	800	76	75	76	75¾
41¼	13½	2	Columbian Carb	2800	35	33	33¾	33¾
11	3¾	..	Comm Credit	200	5½	5¼	5½	6¼
75	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72½	72½	72½	72¾
28	11¾	3.	Comm Cred A	200	24	24	24	..
44	42¾	3½	Comm Inv Tr	200	21½	21½	21¾	21½
83	38¾	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	87	87	87	87¾
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	3600	11¾	11¼	11½	11¾
5½	1¾	..	Comwith & So	12500	2¾	2½	2½	2½
68½	27¾	6	Comwith & C 6f	500	50	49	49¼	48½
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	½	8¼	8½	8¾
5¾	1	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2½	2¾	2¾	3¼
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	500	9½	8¾	9¼	9¼
71¾	31½	4	ConsolCoal	3400	63¼	61¾	62¾	63¾
99⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	10	98¾	98½	98¾	98½
10¾	4	½	Consol Laundries	300	5	5	5	5¾
9	4	..	Consol Oil	900	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
11½	1	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	½	½	½
14	3¼	..	Container B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8	2¾	..	Cont Baking A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
1¾	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
47¾	24½	4	Cont Baking pf	200	40	40	40	..
41	17¾	2	Cont Can	4000	42½	41½	41½	41½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1100	16½	16¾	16¾	17
5¾	2¾	..	Cont Motors	200	2½	2½	2¾	2½
9¾	3¾	..	Cont Oil	1200	6	5¾	5¾	6
55¾	24¾	3	Corn Products	4000	55¾	54¼	54½	55¾
7¾	1½	..	Coty	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
76½	13½	21	Cream of Wheat	100	26¼	26	26	26½
23½	7¾	..	Crown Cork & S	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
19¼	14	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	23½	22	23½	23
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	200	¾	¾	¾	..
3¾	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	2	2	2	..
28	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	90	15	15	15	15
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	23	23	23	23
86	31¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	45	45	45	45½
3¼	⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright	5400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
76	49½	8	Cushman 8%	20	60½	60½	60½	..
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	5	5	5	5
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	500	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	9	8¾	8¾	9½
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	11000	26⅞	24½	25⅝	25½
70	10¼	..	Detroit Edison	200	76	70	70	71½
10¼	12	1	Diamond Match	500	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18¾
12⅞	7½	1.30	DomeMines	700	12½	12¼	12½	12⅝
18½	11¼	1.50*	Dominion Stores	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	1600	13¾	12½	12½	12½
23	5	..	Dresser A	300	8	8	8	..
13½	1⅝	..	Dresser B	100	3½	3½	3½	..
88¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	18500	41½	40¼	40¼	40¾
105½	80¾	6	du Pont deb	200	104	104	104	104
101⅝	81	5	Duquesne Lt pf	60	101½	101¼	101¼	101
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	4200	60¼	58⅝	58¾	59¾
125	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	120½	120½	120½	..
97¾	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3200	20¾	19½	19½	20¼
4	⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9200	7¾	7¼	7½	7½
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	1600	20½	19¼	19¾	19
44	42¾	3½	Elec Pw&L 6%pd	1400	18¾	17½	18	17½
61¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	300	38	38	38	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	33	33	33	33
15⅞	2¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
11⅝	9¾	½	Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
22	8¼	11	Fed Lt & Trac	500	9	8½	8¾	8¼
3¾	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
18¾	10½	1	Firestone T&R	1000	14¾	13½	14½	13¾
68	45	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	63	63	63	63½
53¾	25	2½	First Nat Stores	300	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	9½	9½	9½	10
22¾	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	600	20	19¾	19¾	20
5¼	1	..	Fox Film A	700	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
72½	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	50	15½	15½	15½	..
38⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	2200	25½	24½	24½	25¼
			—G—					
5½	½	..	GenAm Inv	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35⅝	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	6100	19	18½	18⅝	18¾
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	300	14½	14	14	14½
9	3¾	..	Gen Bronze	1300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
11½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	120	10	10	10	10
28½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	17500	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	16
11½	10¾	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1300	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
40½	19¾	2	Gen Foods	4200	36¾	35¾	36⅛	36¾
2¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	1¾	1¼	1¼	1⅝
24¾	3	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	200	8½	½	8½	9
36	5¼	7c	Gen G&E 7% pf	40	12	12	12	11⅞
40	5¼	8c	Gen G&E 8% A	30	14	14	14	14¾
48½	28	2	Gen Mills	400	41½	41	41¾	40¾
98½	76	6	Gen Mills pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
24¾	7¾	1	Gen Motors	450	14¾	14	14¼	14½
89¼	56¼	6	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	77½	76½	77	76¾
7¼	1	..	Gen Pub Service	300	3½	3½	3½	3¾
28¾	8½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	17½	17½	17¾	18¼
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
24¼	10¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	7100	19¾	19	19	19¾
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	200	74½	74½	74½	75
10⅝	2	..	Glidden	200	5½	5½	5½	6
3	3¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	4	3¾	4	4
20¾	8¾	1.20	Gold Dust	2100	18½	18¾	18⅝	18
12¾	2¼	..	Goodrich	8000	6¼	5½	5½	5¾
32½	7	..	Goodrich pf	2100	18¾	16¾	17¾	16
29¾	8½	..	Goodyear	14700	19¾	18¾	19	18¾
89¾	18¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	1400	45	43¾	44	43¾
38¾	7¾	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1200	12	12	12	13¾
6¾	¼	..	Graham Paige	400	2¾	2	2	2¾
30¼	14½	1	Grant (W T)	400	20½	20½	20½	20¾
25	5¼	..	Great Nor pf	8000	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
82	48	3	Great W Sug pf	100	73	73	73	..

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 12	Last Jan. 11
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
6¾	2½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
21½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	200	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12
35	12	..	Hall Sta sil 1pf	60

PROGRESS IS ACHIEVED IN THE YEAR 1932

Financial Structure Now Adjusted to Meet New Conditions

By DEAN LANGMUIR
Vice-President, Distributors Group, Inc.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The one great question which overshadows all the economic problems of our time pertains to the business cycle. Is this depression a cyclical depression, or does it usher in a new economic age?

Once this question is answered, almost every other economic question answers itself, for it is the course of the business cycle which determines the individual detailed economic factors.

The answer to this question is to be found not through any process of detailed, microscopic analysis, but by keeping in mind the broad economic picture as a whole.

Our understanding of economics is so imperfect that the analysis of individual items has little significance. The most important forces which control our economic destiny defy economic analysis and cannot be measured by statistics.

Human Factors

It is the human factors which shape our future—factors such as the enterprise of the American business man, the spirit of our laboring class, our national vigor and initiative. These factors escape detailed analysis.

If we look at the picture as a whole, this depression strikingly resembles the pattern of other depressions in its broad outline. To us this depression seems unique, but every depression was at the time believed to be unique.

The immediate outlook appears to be dark, and we do not yet see the way to recovery, but exactly this psychology has characterized every depression. Obviously, if it had been possible to foretell the future, earlier depressions would never have reached the depth of pessimism they did, for they have always been followed by record-breaking prosperity. The evidence of history indicates that this depression is primarily cyclical.

Engrossed as we are in details, we tend to overlook the real progress marked in 1932. Prevailing worry and pessimism serve a good purpose so far as they speed up the application of needed remedies. But we must not belittle ourselves. A survey of what has been accomplished in the depression to date is encouraging:

Some Accomplishments

(1) We inherited from the war an impossible structure of reparations. The Lausanne Conference of 1932 has abolished reparations.

(2) Huge war debts seemed to be a permanent obstruction to progress. A settlement of the problem of war debts seems now only a matter of months.

(3) We suffered in 1929 and before from the curse of wild speculation. But the price of common stocks has shrunk by four-fifths, and our financial structure has adjusted itself to a shrinkage in security values of some $75,000,000,000.

(4) Unsound practices had crept into banking, particularly in the case of small units. Thousands of these weak banks have now been automatically eliminated from our banking system.

(5) The increase in government costs in recent years was such that taxpayers were apparently supporting in perpetuity a parasitic class of officeholders. Public opinion has changed so radically that substantial reduction of government costs is now assured.

These are solid accomplishments, and it is no wonder that the downward course of the depression flattened out in 1932.

In 1930 and 1931 people stood by idly waiting for recovery to start of itself. In 1932 we had begun to face frankly the actual realities. The year 1933 will undoubtedly go down to history as a year of action in which a strong foundation for future prosperity should definitely be laid.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
Wheat						
September	.50½	.50⅞	.49¼	.49⅛	—1	
May	.50	.50¾	.49	.49⅛	— ⅞	
July	.49¼	50	.48¾	.48⅜	—1	
Corn						
September	.30⅛	.31	.30⅛	.30⅜	+ ⅛	
May	.27¾	.28⅛	.27⅜	.27⅞		
July	.29¼	.29⅞	.29⅛	.29¼	— ⅛	
Oats						
May	.17⅜	.18	.17⅛	.17⅛	— ⅛	
July	.18	.18¼	.17⅞	.17⅞	— ⅛	
Lard						
May	4.12	4.12	4.10	4.10	—.05	
July	4.27	4.27	4.20	4.20	—.05	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.47⅞	.46½	.46½
July	.48⅞	.47⅝	.48⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.43⅝	.43	.43⅛
July	.44	.42¾	.42⅞

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan 12	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .69	$ .63½	$ .73⅛
Corn, 3 white	.27	.40¼	.51
Flour	3.85	3.60	4.50
Beef, family	12.00	12.00	17.50
Pork	14.50	14.50	16.75
Lard	.0535	.0525	.0560
Cotton, Mid Up	.0615	.0615	.0670
Zinc	.0310	.0312	.0305
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	28.00	28.00	28.00
Copper	.05	.05	.07½
Tin	.2287	.2175	.2170
Rubber	.03¼	.03¼	.0477
Sugar	.0395	.0400	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.02¾	.02⅞	.03½

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 12—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Jan. 12 '33	Jan. 5 '33
Circulation	£358,683	£362,599
Public deposits	12,782	12,516
Private deposits	146,563	168,356
Bankers' accounts	112,920	134,120
Other accounts	33,743	34,236
Government securities	109,907	102,081
Other securities	30,964	63,851
Discounts and advances	12,902	45,990
Reserves	17,792	17,881
Prop res to liab	36.800	22.907
Bullion	23.1%	18.5%
Bank rate	2%	3%

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ah Straus 6½s '43	80	80
Adams Express 4s '48	64	64
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	30⅜	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23½	23½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15	14⅛
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	78½	78½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30	27
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	83	83
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	63¼	63¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	81	79
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	86	83½
Amer T&T 4s '29	105⅜	105½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103⅜	103⅜
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T de 5½s '60	107	106½
Amer T&T 5s '65	107¼	107
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	106⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	108⅜	108⅜
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	95⅝	94⅜
Armour & Co 4½s '39	72	71
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	80¼	80¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	73	72½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	103⅛	103⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88½	88
Atch T&SF 4s '05	96⅛	96
Atch T&SF 4s '09	78	78
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	79	79
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	75½	75½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	55	55
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	50	49⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	37½	37
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	102	101¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83½	82¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	70	69⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	69¾	65½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	32¼	31½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	41½	41
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	70	68
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	88	87½
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	46¾	46¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	93	92
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109½	109½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	110⅜	110⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	98	98
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	88	88
Boston & Maine 5s '33	66	66
Boston & Maine 5s '67	68	68
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 ct	69	68
Broadway & 7th Ave RR '43	5	5
Brklyn City 1st 5s '41	1¼	1¼
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	72	70
Brklyn Ed 5s E '52	107¼	107¼
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	107½	107
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '45	95¾	94½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	112	111¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	105½	105½
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	39¼	39
Bush Term con 5s '55	53½	53½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	31⅝	31½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	87¾	87¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87½	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87¾	87¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	87⅝	87⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	87⅛	87⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90	89¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93¼	93
Can North deb 6½s '46	93	93
Can North deb 7s '40	107	106
Can Pacific deb 4s	104¾	104½
San Pacific 4½s '46	68	67⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	78¾	78¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	77	77
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	90	90
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	72	72
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	106	106
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	74¾	74¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	85	83
Ches Corp 5s '47	61	60
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	69	69
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93	93
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¾	101½
Ches & O 4½s B	91	89⅜
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	91½	90¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	41¾	40¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	91¾	91¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	90	90
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	13⅝	12¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	37	36½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	15⅛	15½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	48¾	48¼
Chicago M&StP 4½s reis E '89	52	51⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	51	51⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	6⅛	1¼
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	21¼	21
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	41	41
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	46½	34¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	20	19
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 reg	15¾	15
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	60½	60
Chicago & Nw 6½s C	22¼	22¼
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	30	20
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	30¼	29¾
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	29¾	29¼
Chic StLH 4s	16	15½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	60	60
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	43	42¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	102¾	102¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	103¾	103¾
Childs Co 5s '43	64½	64½
Chile Copper 5s	39	39
Cin Gase & Elec 4s '66 A	43½	42¾
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	99½	99⅜
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100	99½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	53	52
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	48	47
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	80	80
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	53	53
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	87½	87½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	89	88½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	104½	88½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	97	97
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	106	106
Com Credit Co 6s '34	97¾	97¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100⅞	100⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	103¼	102¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	8½	8½
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104½	104½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	106½	106½
Container Corp 6s '46	20	20
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	37½	37½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	90	89½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	19¾	19¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	26	25
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	106¾	106¾
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	97	96⅞
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101¾	101¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '39	101¼	101¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	36¾	36
Den & Rio G W 5s '55	39	39
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	22	21
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98⅜	99¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102¼	102¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90¾	89½
Dold Packing 6s '42	69	69
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	57	57
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	106¾	106½
East Tenn cn	84	84
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	35¼	35⅛
Erie RR gen 4s '96	74	74
Erie RR ref 5s '67	30	30
Erie RR gen 5s '75	30	29¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	69¾	67¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	53½	51
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3⅞	3⅞
Gannett 6s '43	78	78
Gen Amn Inv 5s '52	81	80½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104½	104½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	84	84
Gen Theater Equip 6s ct	2	1⅞
Goodrich 6s '45	59⅝	48½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79	78½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	85½	85
Gouv S Hos 6s '36	86	86
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	101¾	101¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104¾	104¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	48¾	48
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	48⅛	48
Great Northern 5s '73 C	51	51
Great Northern gn 5½s B '52	53	53
Great Northern 7s '36 A	64½	63½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	50¼	50½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97	97
Houston Oil 5½s '40	51½	51½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33	33
Hudson & Man act in 5s '57	55	54¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88¼	87½
Humble Oil 5s '37	97	97
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103½	103¼
Ill Central 4s '52	106¾	106½
Ill Central 4s '53	65	65
Ill Central 4½s '66	46	44½
Ill Central Cairo 4s	39½	39¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	43	42¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	46	45
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	102½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	78	76½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	77	76½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43	42½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	53¼	51¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¼	18
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	64	63
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63¼	63¼
Int & Nor 5s C '56	60	59¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	21½	21½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	40	40
Int Paper 6s '55	47½	47
Int Ays Cen Am 6s '41	15¼	15¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	45	45
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	31½	30¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	37	36¼
Iowa Central 5s ct	33½	32⅜
Jamaica Water Sup 5s '55	3	3
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	52	51
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	105	104¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	54	53⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	92½	92½
Kelly-Springfield 6s	94¼	94
Keith-Albee Orpheum 6s '46	44	44
Kings Co El 5s '37	33½	31½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	107	107
Lack Steel con 5s '50	62	60
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '43	86	84
Laclede Gas 4½s '53 C	96	95
Laclede Gas 5½s D	66½	66½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	65	65
L'Autaro 6s '54	81	81
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	40	40½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	38½	38½
Lex & East Ry 5s '85	80	80
Loew's Inc 6s '41	84½	84½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84½	84
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	54	54
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	108¼	108¼
L&N uni 4s '40	106½	106½
L&N 3s StL div '80	86½	86½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	44	43½
Marion Steam S 6s '47	30½	30
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	34½	34¾
Memory Stores 5½s '41	73¾	73¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	85¾	85
Midvale Steel conf 5s '36	94½	94½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	83½	83
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	43	43
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	41¾	41¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	18½	18½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	18½	18½
Miss StP & SSM 5½s '78	45	44
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	80¾	80¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62	61⅝
Mo K & T adj 4s A '67	61¾	61
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	40	39¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	70¼	70
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	14⅜	14
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	25¾	25
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	25	24½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	24½	24¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	24½	24¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	24½	24¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	24½	24½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	13¾	12¾
Montant Con 6s	85¼	85¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	13¾	13¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	79½	79½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	75¾	75¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	84	84
Nat Steel 5s '56	91	90⅝
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	80¾	80
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107	106¾
N J Pow& Lt 4½s '80	110½	110½
N O Pub Ser 5s '53 B	89	88
N O T & B 5s B '52	83¾	82¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	23½	23
NYC&HR lon 4s A '98	79½	79
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	87	87
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	71½	71½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	46¼	45½
NYC&HR lm 5s 2013	46¼	46
NYC&HR lv 5s '35	49½	48¾
NYC M C col 3½s '98	63½	62¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	71	71
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	19¾	17½
Ny Chi & StL 6s A '32	19½	18¼
NY Edison 5s C '61	14¾	14
NY Edison 1s B '44	106	107½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	107¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '48	114¾	114¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	101¾	101¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	111½	111½
NY NH&H cft 6s '40	85½	85½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	82	80
NY One & W rfg 4s '02	83	82½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	54¾	54¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	3	3
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104	103½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	104	103¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '67	107	⅞107⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	104¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	46	46
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104½	104⅜
Niag Share 5½s '50	43	43
Norf & Southern 5s '41	13	13
Norf Southern rfg A '61	3½	3½
Norf & W con 4s '96	100	99⅜
Norf & W div 4s '44	100	99⅜
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	22½	22½
North Am Co 5s '61	87¾	87¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	84¾	84⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	88¾	88
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107¼	107¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	59¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	87	87
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	103½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¾	106¾
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	44	43¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	104	104
Ont Pow Low 4½s	71½	71½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	95	95
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104⅞	104⅞
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	87¾	87¾
Owens Ill Glass	24	23¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	105½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107½	106½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	108¼	108¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	14	13¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	37	37
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	15⅝	15
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s B	42	42
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	95¾	95¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	100½	100½
Penn Railroad 4½s gen	70	69½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	86	86
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	79¾	79¼
Penn Railroad 4½s gtd 6½s '36	92¼	92½
Penn Railroad 4½s	102	101½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	84¾	84½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75½	74⅞
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89¾	89½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	103½	104⅛
Phil Railway 4s '37	48	47½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	21¾	21½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	81	81
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	90	89½
Pitts Shenango & L Erie	36¾	36⅞
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	101¾	101¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	69¾	68
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	28	27½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '37	81½	80¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100¾	100¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105¼	105¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	105⅝	103
Purity Baking 5s '49	78	77½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	87	86½
Read rfg 4½s B '97	87½	88¼
Remington Arms 1st 6s '37	88¼	88
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	64	64
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	53	52½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	25¾	25¾
Rochester Gas 5s	38¼	38¼
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	105	105
St Joseph Lead 5s '37	29	28¼
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	92	91½
St Louis IM&S gen 5s '31	93	93
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50	49
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	33	33
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11½	9½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta	9¼	8⅞
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	9¼	9¼
St Louis SW rfg	34¼	34¼
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	27¾	27¾
StP M&M 4½s '33	36	36
StP M&M con 6s '33	95½	95
Shell Pipe 5s '52	98½	98½
Shell Union 5s '47	85	85
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83	83
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	83½	83½
Silesian Am Corp 5s '41	40½	40½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97	96¾
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	99¾	99¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101½
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	103¾	103¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	70	70
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Solvay Amer inv 5s '42	90¼	90¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅞	106½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	54	54
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	78
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	53	53
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	52¾	53½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	52¾	52
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64¾	64⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	23½	23
Southern Ry con 5s '94	65½	65
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	28	28
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	29¼	30
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	26	25¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	106½
Spokane I R 5s '55	20	20
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99¾
Studebaker 6s '42	43	42½
Tarwan Elec Pwr 5½s	41¾	42½
Tenn Coal 5s '60	102¼	102¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	99¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	65½	65½
Texas Corp 5s '44	92¾	92
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	97	97
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	50	49½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	50	49½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	50	50
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42¼	41¾
Third Ave 5s '37	88	88
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24¾	24½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	44	44
Union El L & P 5s '37	104	104
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	88½	88½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	85½	85½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91¼	91¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	50½	49½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	69½	69½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	72¾	72½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	30	28½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	34¼	34¼
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	27¾	27¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	2¼	2¼
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	1⅞	1⅞
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	96	96
Wabash RR 4½s '78	39	38¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	7½	7½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	25	25
Washington Ter 4s	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	94½	94½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	106	106
Western Electric 5s '44	108¼	108¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	100⅛	100
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61	61
Western Pacific 5s A '46	63	63
Western Union R E 4½s '50	28¼	28
Western Union 5s' 51	60¾	60¾
Western Union col 5s '38	57⅞	57
Western Union 6½s '36	70	69
Western Union 5s '60	70¾	70½
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	59	59
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	72	72
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	92¼	91
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	11½	10⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	60½	60
	61	61

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jan13	Jan11
3½s '47	102.27	102.24	102.26	102.26	102.25
3½s reg	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.27	
1st 4¼s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.22
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.18	103.18	103.18
US 4¼s '47 reg	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	
US 3½s '48	98.29	98.21	98.23	98.26	
US 3¾s '43 March	100.00	99.30	99.30	100.00	
US 3¾s '47	102.07	102.07	102.11	102.14	
US 4¼s '38	105.7	105.3	105.3	105.5	
US 4¼s '52	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.3	
	110.18	110.12	110.18	110.28	

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	12:30
Akershus 5s '63	15¼	15	
Antioquia 7s B '45	68⅞	68⅞	
Antwerp 5s '58	10	10	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	82¾	82½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	51	50¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50	50	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50⅝	50½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50½	50½	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50½	50½	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50½	50	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51	50	
Australia 4½s '56	50½	50	
Australia 5s '58	70½	70	
Australia 6s '57	76¼	76	
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	76¼	76	
Austria (Gov) 7

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see Page Eight

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen, Lumber and Building Supply Dealers

Excellent opportunity for industrious, capable man to establish a good business; long-established firm of garage door equipment is placing new line on the market; converts old-style swinging door to latest overhead type; lowest price; every garage owner a prospect; easy to install; also complete line of overhead doors for all size openings. Write immediately for territory franchise; liberal commission; give qualifications in first letter.

COBURN TROLLEY TRACK MFG. CO.
HOLYOKE MASS.
See our advertisement on Home Building Page of Monitor, Jan. 16 issue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE, willing young man desires position in any capacity, experienced chauffeur, houseman, kitchen help; will go anywhere. J-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, 35, married, 12 years last position; very handy about house and estate; finest references; will go anywhere. Address E. TOPPING, 15 First St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 8 years' experience; excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, 1010 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Ken. 3316.

FORMER chief draftsman industrial plant, age 36, will represent American firms in foreign country; knowledge of English only. K-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT, companion, housekeeper for business people or motherless home; experienced, reliable, active. C. BLINN, 111-25 146th St., Jamaica, N. Y.

BUSINESS girl who loves children stay in evenings and Sundays in exchange for room, board. Tel. FEnn. 6-5322, New York City.

COMPANION, lady's maid, German, wishes position; excellent references. Write Box H-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WORKING housekeeper, good plain cook, for small family; good references. FRACHET, 115 East 96th, N. Y. C. Phone Atwater 9-1504.

YOUNG girl desires office position; 4 years' experience; knowledge stenography, bookkeeping, full office detail; also experience in transportation. Tel. Jam. 1124-J (Boston).

SOLOISTS

CHURCH SOLOIST, baritone, experienced, thorough musician, large repertoire; available May 1st, earlier if needed. Write Box A-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All standard makes sold, rented and repaired. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

SALE of MATRIX SHOES for Men and Women, $6.85

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

Now In Progress!

HOWLAND'S 70TH MILL END SALE

Bridgeport's Greatest Thrift Event

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES

A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN

Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*

We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.

Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

K. KARAM
Clearance Sale
Of Everything
Dresses Negligees
Silk Hand-made Underwear
CHATEAU LAFAYETTE Tel. 3795

"Perfection Products"

will satisfactorily supply your household and kitchen needs. These products are Good Housekeeping approved and reasonably priced. Let me tell you about them.

MRS. A. M. WILBOR, Representative
Telephone Greenwich 1322

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich Conn
Telephones 1800-1801

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 2600
Opposite Railroad Station

Arcadia Service Station
TEXAS GAS—TEXAS OIL
All Accessories—Auto Repairs
COURTESY ALWAYS
Arcadia Road, near Post Office
Old Greenwich, Conn.

OLD GREENWICH STEAM LAUNDRY
Arcadia Rd., Old Greenwich, Conn.
Phone 7-1218
SERVICE—COURTESY—ECONOMY

A. V. SHUTTLEWORTH
PLUMBING—HEATING
JOBBING
Tele. Old Greenwich 7-0982
6 MORTIMER DRIVE, OLD GREENWICH

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELERS
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn

HARTFORD

889 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1193 MAIN

Hatch & North Coal Co.
HAZLE BROOK COAL
"The Leader in Uniform Quality"
OIL — COKE
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

POTOMAC SERVICE STATION
387 Park Street
Bet. Washington and Lafayette Streets
POTOMAC
Regular Anti-Knock Gasoline
Pyroil Lubricated Gasoline
Bought to Our Specification.
Sold and Guaranteed Under Our Name.
Official Alemite Lubrication

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

The Best In
---BOOKS
---GREETINGS
---STATIONERY
---LENDING LIBRARY
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

MERIDEN

Arrow Shirts 1c each

Buy one of our Arrow Shirts at regular price, $1.95, $2.50 or $3.00, and we offer you one more for one cent. Entire stock except white included, collar attached or neckband.

Besse Boynton Store

Distinctive Fall Footwear
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET

THE CHERNIACK CO.
Complete Assortment
DRESSES HATS COATS
Hosiery Scarfs

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream
Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2641
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

MIDDLETOWN

BUTLER'S INSURANCE OFFICE
All Kinds of Insurance
Opposite the Town Clock

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

Double Cleaning Service
Suits, Coats, Plain Dresses
Cash and Carry 75c
De Lux Call and Delivery $1.00
New Britain Dry Cleaning Co.
415 WEST MAIN PH. 364
Branch Office: 96 West Main

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.

WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUES
2-4 daily except Saturdays

BULLARD'S
ELM ST. COR. ORANGE

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

A regular January Store-wide event with reductions up to 50%

Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

Ann Allen Gowns
2C Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs FLOWER SHOPS — "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" — 970 Chapel St.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
398 STATE STREET

HOME COAL CO. Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
8-3139

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
244 ORANGE STREET 5-4573

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
—greets the New Year with New values—in the
JANUARY SALE
of Furniture Rugs and Draperies
THIRD FLOOR

Quinnipiac COAL Co.
BLACK or BLUE COAL — KOPPERS COKE
Phone 6-1125 344 STATE ST.

NEW LONDON

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
139 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

January Clearance Sale
begins today—through January. A good place to invest your Christmas money.

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH STREET

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVE., NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVE., NEW CANAAN

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
The Leading Dry Goods Store
28-34 WALL STREET Tel. 550
You will enjoy shopping in our store—Always something new and at reasonable prices.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

The Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
YARDS:
149 Washington St., South Norwalk, Phone 652
First St., and Seaview Ave., E. Norwalk, Ph. 53

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
98 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3.
100 PROSPECT STREET

The French Shop
53 BEDFORD ST. Phone 3-5054
CLOSE-OUT SALE
ALL GOWNS and HATS GREATLY REDUCED

For the Larger Figure:
Nemoflex Sale of New Side-Closing Wonderlift Foundation Garments
$5.00
Regularly $6.50
A great investment in a slimming foundation—made of striped batiste.
CORSETS—THIRD FLOOR

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
Don't forget your last minute New Year's Accessories:
DRESS SHIRTS
DRESS TIES
STUDS AND LINK SETS
COLLARS—SPATS—MUFFLERS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Phone 3-3245

THE Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
318 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Mrs. H. MOLTASCH
RENTAL SPECIALIST
GURLY BUILDING STAMFORD, CONN.
Furnished, Unfurnished—Remarkable Values—Estates, Farms, Houses, Bungalows, Apartments

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Books, Games and Puzzles
40% off
in Our January Sale
Smith's BOOKSHOP
250 BEDFORD ST., 1 Door Below Forest
Phone 3-0088 Open Evenings

WATERBURY

OUR JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Jan. 11th to Jan. 21st
Wonderful Values All Over the Store. You will save generously on everything you buy without sacrificing QUALITY.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

FREEMAN'S
437 WILLOW STREET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Fruits
A 100% Service Store in all that the word implies

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
49 CENTER STREET

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
JANUARY CORSET SPECIALS
They include such famous names as Rengo Belt, Nemo Flex, P. N. Practical Front, Dim-e-fect, etc. All at exceptionally low prices for this special selling.

Clear-a-Way Sale
on All Merchandise in Our Gift Shop
JANE KELLY Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

FLOWERS and POTTED PLANTS
DEAN, *The Florist*
68 CENTER ST. Phone 4-2788

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

Phone Calvert 5421 *We Deliver*
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER Jr., *Proprietor*
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 LEXINGTON MARKET

CUMBERLAND

Bartons Fashion Shoppe
Style and Individuality
PRE-INVENTORY CLEARANCE of all MERCHANDISE
Cumberland, Md. Phone 336
33 N. LIBERTY STREET

MEATS OF QUALITY
Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese and Eggs - *Free Delivery*
H. C. WAGNER 22 N. Centre Street
PHONE 282

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Whitney's
January Sales
In All the Departments
This Month
Real Values Real Bargains

W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Ground Gripper Shoes
Corrective and Dress With Comfort and Wear
for
Men, Women and Children
10 STEUBEN STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

BURN BLACKBURN'S BLACK STORK ANTHRACITE
99.77% slate-free

HARVEY'S GARAGE
281-289 HUDSON AVENUE
DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
General Repairing

AMSTERDAM

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
24 EAST MAIN STREET

BINGHAMTON

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Large Reductions on All Footwear
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES
STETSON—FLORSHEIM
FOOTSAVER—BOSTONIAN
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

JANUARY SALES
LARGE SAVINGS ALL DEPARTMENTS
at McLEAN'S

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
Dial 4-1113 20 HENRY STREET

BRONXVILLE

Eugene Method of
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting and Shaping by Male Operator
Marcel and Finger Waving
Facials
Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Road West, North End of Sta. Plaza

Buy your Candy from our Drug Store, also Toilet and Household Necessities.

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Phone 1073 116 PONDFIELD ROAD

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
HAVE MOVED TO
47-49 So. Third Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Telephone Oakwood 2193
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave. Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Tuckahoe

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2238
145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

ESTABLISHED 1868 — D. J. STICKNEY COAL CO.
Cone Cleaned READING Anthracite
Doner Hanna Semet-Solvay Coke
D. J. STICKNEY COAL CO.
161 PEARL STREET Cl. 0796

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop
Let's Start Over Again
1339 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

WILLIAM J. CONDON
University 7647 OPEN EVENINGS
GLASSES FITTED
3181 BAILEY AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y.
near Kensington

Wa. 6137 Night phone Wa. 9239
Edward Street Auto Service
71-73 EDWARD ST., near DELAWARE
MAX WEISBERG Mgr.
Washing—Simonizing—Lubrication
Collision and General Garage Service
Certified High Pressure Greasing
Specializing in Brake Work, Starters and Generators

Pressed-O-Cleaners
Pressing and Repairing
We Call and Deliver
VAL. FLAHERTY 283 W. FERRY STREET
Tel. Li-4570

ANNUITIES
(without medical examination)
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
LEAH A. STOOP
174 PEARL STREET Cleveland 0424

CORTLAND

WHITE GOODS EVENT!
Our prices on white goods are the lowest in our history. Complete stocks of Domestics and Piece Goods at history-making prices!
J. C. PENNEY CO. Inc.
81-85 MAIN STREET, CORTLAND, N. Y.

PECK'S
January and February Sale of Complete Home Furnishings

ELMIRA

Mark Twain Candies
HOME MADE
MARK TWAIN HOTEL
RUTH KLINE BETTY BATES

NEW YORK

ELMIRA (Continued)

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

ITHACA

Give Her Sheer
Phoenix Chiffon Stockings
$1—3 PAIRS $2.15
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

Moderately Priced Dresses in Crepes, Velvets and Wool
The CRANCE SHOP
326 EAST STATE ST. Phone 9583

QUALITY BAKED GOODS *and* NUT MEATS
at
Lenray Bakery and Delicatessen
218 WEST STATE ST. Phone 9395

JAMESTOWN

Safeguard the life of your lovely negligee—
That beautiful Dressing Gown should be entrusted only to skilled craftsmen for cleaning without injury.
Your neighbors prefer our Dry Cleaning Service for its constant reliability.
Phone us today for prompt service.
PHONE 7976

LANDY BROTHERS
Know Your Cleaner

FINE WATCHES
PERFECT DIAMONDS
Our Repair Work Guaranteed
C. E. Bradley Inc.
Next Door to Shea's Theatre

KENMORE

Premier Foods
at
WERNER'S MARKET
Groceries and Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 9832

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting *Marcelling*
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
Ri. 2111

MOELOTH & HOFERT
DIAMONDS and WATCHES
JEWELRY
CLOCKS and SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVENUE De 5694

LARCHMONT

Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
58 PALMER AVENUE
Telephones
For Service 2003—Larchmont 1331 for Sales

Long Island

CORONA

Call Hav. 4-2223 to settle
The Burning Question
Clean Coal and Courteous Service
CORONA COAL CO.
HARRY J. PARKES, Mgr.

DOUGLASTON

"Keyes" Meats are treats
May we serve you?
DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEO. KEYES, Prop.
40-37 MAIN AVE. BAYSIDE 9 2080 2081

ELMHURST

January Clearance Sale
★ *REAL VALUES* ★
Sack & Daniels
9051 CORONA AVENUE DEPT. STORE

E. CORBO *Footwear for Entire Family*
NUNN-BUSH SHOES FOR MEN
RUBBERS, BOOTEES, GALOSHES
91-02 Corona Ave.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Phone Far Rockaway 7-6942
RED STAR MARKET
LAWRENCE—*MEAT DEPT.*
WEEK-END SPECIALS
Sirloin Steak, 25c per lb.
Fancy Fowl, 19c per lb.
Smoked Tongue, 22c per lb.
270 CENTRAL AVENUE

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
All Kinds of Cakes
Made to Order
Catdani Ice Cream
1855 MOTT AVE. Free Delivery

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Cor. MOTT and CORNAGE AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Levy, Cedarhurst Bootery, Inc.
Formerly VOGUE BOOTERY
SHOES FOR THE FAMILY
Agency for Vogue Nature Form Shoes for Children, and Arch Rest for Women.
CENTRAL AVE., Opp. Central Theatre
Phone Ced. 3621

FAR ROCKAWAY—
Woodmere
Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
Real Estate and Insurance
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

FLUSHING

Distinctive Gifts
Drake's
Art in Flowers
40-26 150TH STREET
PHONE FLUSHING 9-1881
We telegraph flowers.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

THE CHAMPION LAUNDRY
Family Laundry Services Exclusively
A LAUNDRY OF DISTINCTION
Serving Since 1895
Long Island phone Stillwell 4-8764
New York phone Columbus 5-8164

Open Evenings for Your Convenience
THE boulevard shop
143-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.

Lowerre's Pharmacy
We carry a complete line of toilet necessities and household articles.
149-24 41 AVENUE
Opposite Murray Hill Station
Phone Flushing 9-1701-7303

FREEPORT

Batterman's
CORSETS & DRESS SHOPPE
New Nemo-Flex Wonderlift Combination on sale at $5.00
After this sale will be $6.50
Upon Request a Handsome Desk Calendar will be mailed to you
40 SO. MAIN ST. Tel. Freeport 84

GREAT NECK

The Nassau Bootery
now presents a line of the beautiful *Matrix Shoes*
66 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 2172

HEMPSTEAD

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
AT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS
NEWEST FASHIONS
FOR NOW AND SPRING
INDIVIDUAL MODES OF HIGH QUALITY
Marthe Robet Shops
Incorporated
5 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD

JACKSON HEIGHTS

NEW. 9-5804 40-12 82ND STREET
Stuck's
We make our own
Ice Cream and Candies
Delicious Hot Lunches and Dinners served daily for 50c.

FOR THE HOME
Unusual Accessories, Tables, Lamps, Pottery, Glassware, etc.
CURTAINS AND DRAPES TO ORDER
LILY J. KROBOTH
37-50 82nd Street Pom. 6-4375

HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE
JACOB FRIEDMAN
—*JEWELER*—
Careful Repairing at Modest Rates
40-42 82ND ST., opp. Jackson Theatre

A Gift Only You Can Give
Your PHOTOGRAPH
Pearl Art STUDIO
37-14 82ND STREET Pom. 6-0980

UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS in Our Entire Stock of Furs
A visit to our shop will convince you.
FOX FUR SHOP
37-46 82nd St., Bet. Polk and Roosevelt Ave.

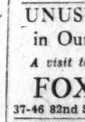
HABERMAN'S DAIRY and Groceries
82-12 Roosevelt Av Hav. 4-8220

JAMAICA

MI-BELT
BLANCHE WOODBURY *Formerly of* TEBAUT
163-18 Jamaica Ave.
Corsets—Girdles—Corselettes Brassiers
Now Located at
89-78 165th St. Republic 9-7779

JOE. STEINMAN, Inc.
"A GOOD PLACE TO MEAT"
MEATS—PROVISIONS—POULTRY
Wholesale and Retail
170-09 Jamaica Ave. Tel.: Republic 9-5267

Republic 9-0219
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET, Jamaica, L. I.
Repairing and Remodeling. Coats Made to Order.



VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
18 NEW YORK AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Margaret Edgecombe
UNDERWEAR *HOSIERY*
GLOVE SILK RUN-PROOF RAYON FRENCH CREPE
MEN'S WOMEN'S CHILDREN'S
Quality Merchandise at Attractive Prices
Tel Lynbrook 2135-W 217 SHERMAN ST.

MAJESTIC CLEANERS AND DYERS
FINE TAILORING
Ask about our 45-cent Specials
We Call For and Deliver.
289 MERRICK ROAD, LYNBROOK
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 1938-J

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8443

Experts in Hair Tinting
Over ten years of satisfactory service in this work has extended our reputation to many distant parts.
The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, L. I.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

THE POPLARS
EXCELLENT HOME COOKING
TRY OUR SPECIAL 60c BLUE PLATE
FULL COURSE DINNER 85c
Catering to Parties
CORNER B'WAY and UNION PLACE
Tel. Lynbrook 5011

Community Filling Station
WALTER G. KOSCH, Prop.
Broadway and Stauderman Ave.,
Lynbrook, N. Y.
BATTERY SERVICE GENERAL REPAIRS
TIRE HOSPITAL GAS AND OIL
Day Phone Night Phone
Lynbrook 3793 Rockville Centre 7934

RICHMOND HILL

Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
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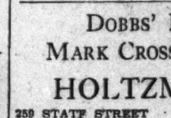

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Field Chickweed

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS delicate plant enjoys dry, rocky places and is found all over the world. Forms of this species, the full common name of which is "field-mouse ear chickweed," are viewed with delight by travelers whose love for wild flowers causes them to notice these tiny blooms, whether found in Labrador, along the rocky banks of the Schuylkill, in the mountains of France, climbing the Chilean Alps, or crossing the Ural Mountains of Russia and Siberia. In the United States, blossoms are found in May.

The Swiss Alps, or the western part of Siberia, is believed to be the place of origin of these dainty members of the pink family.

Although it is disappointing, in tracing the history of the descriptive common name of the plant, to find that none of the various terms are at all correct, the name is nevertheless interesting. "Field-mouse ear chickweed" does not grow in fields ordinarily; it is not a true chickweed, but a member of another genus; and the leaves are not like the ears of mice. "Mouse ear" was derived from the fancied resemblance in appearance of the plants to certain species of forget-me-nots which have been given this name because the foliage looks like the tiny ears of small mice. The spellation "field" was probably given because the species was described from a single specimen found by Linnæus in a field.

Examining a plant carefully, we find the branching green stalk rough and covered with innumerable hairs. The small cuplike sockets at intervals along the stem give rise to small, hairy, grasslike leaves in pairs. The white and sometimes pinkish blossoms have five petals each, though sometimes the number is reduced to four. Each petal has a deep indentation which makes it seem to be two separate ones.

This "chickweed" can be easily transplanted and is often used for garden purposes where the soil is lean. It is very prolific in the spring but shows its Alpine or Siberian ancestry by drying up in the hot rays of the summer sun. When the cool fall days arrive again it takes on a deep green and mossy appearance, which it retains through the winter, ready for early blossoming in the spring.

What They Say

Permanent Joy

"It is fortunate that while merriment is merely the evidence of the mood of a moment, cheerfulness may be the permanent attainment of a lifetime." — *Henry M. Dawes, president, Century of Progress World's Fair, Chicago.*

A Linguist Speaks

"I should like to remind you that all people who have given the matter any attention realize that our spelling is 500 years out of date, and that it is hopelessly inadequate to express our living spoken language."—*Dr. Guy S. Lowman.*

An Explorer

"Tobacco is a nuisance in polar travel. It affects the endurance of a man in low temperatures more than in temperate climes."—*Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, arctic explorer.*

In Lighter Vein

Wanted: A Sense of Humor

President Hoover is said recently to have declared that the American people need a good laugh and to have appealed to Eddie Cantor, noted comedian, to turn out a joke for the nation. Recently the New York Sun printed a letter from a modern father to his modern daughter which may temporarily serve that purpose. The letter reads:

My dear daughter:

You ask me if your husband should stay on in his present position at an "adjusted" salary, but you forget to tell me what he would do if he didn't. You and he couldn't very well come here just now. Your brother Sheridan's salary has just been "reconsidered" so he moved into his old room at home and brought his wife.

Your sister Eloise telegraphed the next day that Wilfred has just been offered a new contract that was an insult, so your mother is airing out her room. Wilfred never could endure insults. Your sister Frances, who, you will recall, has been a private secretary, wrote last week that if anybody thinks she is going to drop to the level of a common typist they are mistaken, so we expect her any day.

What with these and the young children, I imagine that as long as Rupert's salary is merely being "adjusted" he had better stay. An adjustment is nothing like a reduction. It's hard for me to keep up with the language of big business but as I understand it, an "adjustment" is the equivalent to a rise. Of course Rupert wouldn't know that; he has been working only since 1928.

My own business is coming along fine. It was sold on the courthouse steps last Friday, but there were no bidders, so that the sheriff let me keep it. That makes the best month since the upturn.

Affectionately, Father.

—*Christian Herald.*

ECONOMICAL SKIING

—Der Goix

Halves the cost and doubles the pleasure.

Realistic

It was Jimmy's first visit to a concert and, observing the antics of the conductor, he turned to his mother and asked, "Why is that man shaking his stick at the lady on the stage?"

"Sh-sh," pleaded his mother. "He's not shaking it at her."

"Well, what's she hollerin' for, then?"

Getting It Right

Teacher (to new boy): "What is your name, my little fellow?"

New Boy: "'Erbert 'Arris."

Teacher: "Always say 'sir' when you are speaking to a master. It's more polite."

New Boy (apologetically): "Sir 'Erbert 'Arris." — *Foulsham's Fun Book.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HOLINESS *is an infinite compassion for others.*

—OLIVE SCHREINER

For the Scrapbook

Scotch Proverbs

It is easy to keep the castle that was never besieged.

Reckless youth makes rueful age.

Better thrive late than never do well.

I cannot sell the cow and have the milk.

He that seeks trouble, it were a pity that he should miss it.

Set a stout heart to a steep hillside.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No War Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn.

TWO neighbors lived side by side very harmoniously. One day, as Mrs. S—— came into Mrs. B—'s house, she saw on the kitchen table, a bright pan, which she immediately recognized as one belonging to her. Mrs. S—— gave an exclamation of surprise and asked: "How in the world did my pan come to be over here?"

"Oh, is that your pan?" asked Mrs. B—.

"Yes," said Mrs. S——, and she showed her neighbor a trade-mark by which she was able to identify it.

"I believe I'll take it home when I go," she added.

"Do," said Mrs. B—— with a smile, and she continued to smile after Mrs. S—— had departed, for well she knew that the pan was her own, and that Mrs. S—— had never seen it before.

Nearly a fortnight later Mrs. S—— came hurrying into Mrs. B—'s house bringing the pan. She said reproachfully, "Now you knew that that was your pan, why didn't you tell me so?"

"Because," said Mrs. B—, "I knew that you were just as positive that it was yours, as I was that it was mine, and I prized your friendship far more than I did that pan."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Articulation, enunciation, pronunciation (Mrs. M. F. W., who says she is interested in getting the fine shading of difference between these words)—"Articulation" (from Latin *articulare*, "to supply with joints, or divide by joints," from *articulus*, "joint") is applied to the breaking of speech into "joints" or syllabic divisions by the alternation of opener and closer sounds, intervention of consonants, or pause.

"Enunciation" (Latin *enuntiare*, "to utter," from *e*, "out, fully," and *nuntiare*, "to announce") has to do with the distinct utterance of syllables or words. He enunciates well who gives definite expression and distinctness to utterance. (Here it should be said that teachers of elocution commonly use "articulation" and "enunciation" interchangeably.)

"Pronunciation" (Latin *pronuntiare*, "to pronounce," from *pro*, "forth," and *nuntiare*, "to announce, tell") involves the matter of enunciation and emphasis, according to an established guide. Thus, many a man may be said to enunciate well who pronounces his words poorly. A speaker may, for example, enunciate the word "nature" as *nay'-cher*, and do it beautifully. But the pronunciation, according to Webster's, would be a bit lacking.

Fear (Mrs. I. M. C.)—If the correspondent will send her address, we shall be glad to answer her inquiry by letter.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

42

By and large, everything considered, I would think you would get the lady's consent for whom the gift was intended. If this only was an ordinary present it would be different, but people are liable to the implication that you seem to infer that you are engaged

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Judge: Japan, although facing a huge deficit, has adopted the largest budget in the history of the nation. So here's another country that has become thoroughly westernized.

Arkansas Gazette: "Politics is" is correct in this country, and "politics are" is correct in England. But what we're looking forward to is the time when "politics is not" will be correct.

Dallas News: Apartments with pasteboard walls and paper rugs are promised by natural science. Who would have thought that the landlady has been a scientist all these years?

Punch: "The first thing a lion-tamer has to learn," says a circus owner, "is to keep on the right side of the animals." We ourselves instinctively choose the outside.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Betty Ann and I tried to have a little race at her house today—
But it wasn't much of a success—There were too many toys lying around that I had to jump over—
Or go around—
Or fall over—
So I finally wiggled my tail and asked her if we couldn't play something else—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

Give Them Work

WITH a deftness that speaks well of his reputed political sagacity, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher has concentrated upon the major problem facing Germany today. The new Chancellor has committed his Government to the task of providing work. For the moment, at least, constitutional reforms and administrative experiments, which brought much protest against the previous von Papen régime, have been laid aside to give undivided attention to the cranking up of Germany's stalled economic machine.

This does not mean that the von Papen Cabinet which General von Schleicher is largely credited with establishing, dominating and finally displacing, neglected the Reich's economic plight. But the previous ministry undertook numerous projects which find no place upon the Chancellor-General's new agenda.

The contrast was visible from the first pronouncements of the two chancellors. When the von Papen Cabinet took office, the Chancellor's initial address criticized the post-war transformation of Germany into a "Welfare State." Doles were immediately reduced and the subsequent economic program sought to speed industry through extensive wage reductions. But General von Schleicher, learning from his predecessor, sounded a different note. It is, he declared, the first duty of the Government to approach its work with a "social attitude." He took immediate steps to cancel the objectionable wage restrictions, to increase the winter subsidies for unemployed and to follow a policy dictated by practical necessities. Said he:

> Our chief troubles lie in the failure to cast aside dogmas and pet phrases. I am of sufficiently heterodox opinion to be neither a supporter of capitalism nor of socialism. For me such ideas as private economy and planned economy have lost their terrors, for neither of them can be realized in its perfect form. Hence it comes to this: One must do that which is most reasonable at the moment.

This pledge of a practical program holds deep promise of assisting Germany through a difficult winter. It is to be viewed not as a renouncement of desire for a well-ordered economic program, but rather as an appreciation of the need for dealing swiftly with the exigencies of the present situation. Even in the establishment of a "commissioner for the creation of work," General von Schleicher faced the facts. This new commissioner, with 1,500,000,000 marks at his disposal, will be freed from the bureaucratic limitations which ordinarily delay the placing of government contracts.

Moreover, General von Schleicher's abandonment of the previous quota plan, which was found to offer protection to the Reich's agriculture at the price of serious foreign reprisals against industry, holds open a door in the watertight compartment in which Germany was isolating itself from foreign commercial intercourse and thus threatening its own trade balance as well as excluding itself from prompt benefits of world economic revival.

The proof of the economic pudding is in the palatability of the resultant statistics. But it is fortunate that Germany, which in recent years has been rife with theorists, finds its course being established upon an objective basis. Protection of the currency against inflation, extension of governmental economy, a pledge not to increase taxes—these offer no small measure of encouragement to a nation which, despite the seasonal increase of its unemployed beyond 5,000,000, is beginning to feel the improvement of general conditions. The nation's greatest need has been the return of confidence—confidence unhampered by fear of economic experiments.

'Ray for the Cosmic Ray

THE new year enters with the cosmic ray still at large. Twelve months of effort to put it on its back have brought physicists little nearer to their goal. Eminent natural scientists are in controversy as to its nature. One school asserts it is a photon, has no electric charge, can give a ray of light a neck-and-neck race any day, and has a caterpillar motion. That's that. But the opposition says it is nothing but a smart little electron in false whiskers and a long, black overcoat. And there you are.

But the chase is not over. Once the scent is taken up, the sky terriers, if such the bloodhounds of the skies may be called, will not leave the trail until a full-grown cosmic ray, bound, gagged and stripped of all its disguises, is propped up against the laboratory wall and properly studied. Noted physicists plan to make the cosmic ray the star performer of 1933. It is clear that no general agreement as to its identity will come until one of its chasers gets it into a corner and gets his knee on its chest.

The cosmic ray has been chased from the equator to the Alps, from Mt. McKinley to the South Sea islands, but the sleuths of the astronomical universe haven't even got its finger prints. Every time they get anywhere near it the pesky thing does a double somersault and lands in the next pasture. When a cosmic ray starts on a rampage it plows its way through the particles of air with such force as, the small boy would say, "to bust 'em all t' pieces." It is a bad actor.

And while the 1933 chase goes on with renewed vigor, the cosmic statisticians will ramble around among the photons, the neutrons, the electrons, the overgrown gamma rays and the misguided atoms, in an effort to establish a sort of Bertillon system for the elusive little ray which has been upsetting all the traditions of the ancient and honorable atom.

Scrambled Farm Relief

THE newest farm relief bill has been brought close to defeat in its first legislative test by the same methods that usually give success to tariff bills. Adding new subjects to the list of favored items is the traditional way of rolling up the needed number of votes. But in the case of the agricultural "parity" bill in the United States House of Representatives, the addition of peanuts, dairy products and rice to the original list of wheat, cotton, tobacco and pork has emphasized the unwieldiness of the plan to the point of acting as the proverbial millstone.

This, of course, is only the immediate occasion of its stumble. A deeper reason why it is virtually certain never to become law—although further consideration by the House has indicated eventual passage by that body—is that it is a product of desperation rather than logic. Unfortunately, the city dweller of the East, complaining at three years of depression, does not know how much the farmer of the West and South has experienced, during twelve unrelieved years of depression, to drive him to political opportunism. But even so, it will be better for farm relief to take the necessary time for sound formulation than to have potentially useful plans discredited by hasty and scrambled enactment.

The logical outlines of the much-discussed voluntary allotment plan have been pretty much submerged in the current bill. Originally drawn to compensate for tariffs, it was seized upon by the Agriculture Committee of the House to do a job of fiscal reform—namely, restore the pre-war buying power of the farmer. The House stripped off practically the only remaining tie to the tariff when it voted to extend the price benefits to agricultural products other than those of which there is an export surplus.

Thus farm legislation in the anxiety of the moment has overreached itself and has destroyed whatever chance it had of being adopted in the short session of Congress—considering the certainty of a veto at the White House if it gets that far. But the flaws and mix-ups of this attempt should not lead the nation to ignore the serious, even imperative, need of finding the right way to do economic justice to the farming population of the United States, a population which numbers one-fourth of the total citizenship of the nation and which faces the urbanite with the arresting question:

"What shall it be for us—the grinding, penny-pinching poverty of peasantry, or an equality with the industries we have helped to support for a hundred years?"

Lightening Adam's Sentence

THE somewhat bristly term "technocracy" continues to stir the mental atmosphere of America like a trade wind. In a surprising degree all at once public attention is centered upon a situation which has been years in developing and which has been both observed and measured from many diverse angles. Investigation carried on for a dozen years sets forth the startling fact, as though it were brand new, that machinery is supplanting labor in many if not most industries. Surely this is not a new idea, although somewhat novel in its implications as presented by its chief promoters, the technocrats.

One phase of the situation, however, deserves more attention than has been accorded it, viz., release in substantial measure from the burden of labor under which the shoulders of humanity have been bowed from time immemorial. The heavy sentence pronounced upon Adam, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," has been accepted through the ages; and the energy of the race has been employed to a great extent in the production of the mere sustenance deemed necessary to the support of a human sense of life.

The simple tools used by primitive man were supplemented gradually by devices which tended somewhat to lessen the burden. The wheel, the plane, Archimedes' screw and other appliances came into use. From these humble beginnings, invention progressed until, in course of time, it developed steam power with its multifold applications. This was followed by the discovery and use of electricity and the production of a multiplicity of machines driven by this intangible form of energy. All these advancing steps have tended to lessen the burden not alone of food production but of all the so-called necessities of human life. Thus increasingly has the sentence pronounced upon primitive man been lightened.

But this relief has been a blessing to mankind, not a curse. What rejoicing has followed the release of beasts of burden, especially of the horse, through the invention of the automobile and tractor! Should not rejoicing be vastly greater for the liberation of mankind from its heavy burden of labor? Do not all thoughtful persons look forward to the time when economic conditions will make possible the release through introduction of the modern machine of the eastern nations from the necessity of performing the heaviest labor? Viewed from this standpoint, what the technocrats have done primarily is graphically to set forth the situation into which the people of the more advanced nations have gradually grown.

To be sure, machinery has released vast numbers of laborers. Is this of necessity a calamity? Shall we not hopefully anticipate that further development will solve the problem of adjustment? Has human invention reached the end of its scope? May we not look for such economic advancement as will meet the situation? To believe to the contrary is a counsel of despair.

If extensive adjustments are necessary, let us not conclude that they are not possible. The economists will be called in to take the situation in hand and work out the formulæ necessary to meet new conditions. Adam Smith's denomination of labor as the source of wealth and the economic philosophy evoked from that thesis was not so far from the theory of the technocrats, that energy is the basis of wealth, even though this proposition removes the fundamental from human to impersonal energy.

The alarm felt by many economists and engineers is without cause. One learned professor points out that the law of diminishing returns and the economic limit to manufacturing enterprises will serve to modify undue mass production. The great fact is that when humanity is viewed as a whole, its needs have never been adequately supplied. The first necessity is to intensify the ability of the underfed and underdressed millions of earth to purchase the goods produced by modern machinery. This is the outlet for unlimited quantities of manufactured goods. When the problem is viewed in this light the specter which has so startled engineers and economists will cease to startle. Wider distribution is an urgent need. Besides, it is certain that before a danger line is reached in mass production, other economic necessities will rise which tend to check the projected excesses.

Faith even as a tiny grain of mustard seed; the vision without which nations perish; intelligence which would transmute baser qualities into the gold of human character, are manifestations of a divine power which will solve the problems of the world, through sifting from the mass of technological theories the potent grain of truth. These seeds planted and tended will bear fruitage in terms of human betterment. Through the ages, progress has resulted from the operation of a power outside humanity itself.

Let's See That Parachute

NO LONGER must an American be a prohibitionist to be recognized as a dry. That is the most apparent result of the conference of dry leaders held last week at Atlantic City. This meeting, which was called a consultation, and which included the heads of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League, declared in its report:

> We are open-minded toward any method which would conserve and strengthen values already won and further reduce the consumption of liquor.

This shift of emphasis from mere defense of prohibition to active warfare against liquor leaves little room for the old cry of fanaticism and should make it easier for wets who are sincere in their desire for a more temperate America to join in efforts to "reduce the consumption of liquor." It does not mean that the drys have thrown prohibition overboard. In another section of the report they declare:

> This group unanimously believes that the present system of liquor control must not be abandoned until a constructive substitute acceptable to the large majority of the people has been developed.

Probably most of these leaders would be unwilling themselves to accept any of the substitutes so far offered for prohibition—even relatively dry ones such as that just reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Yet they are not hypocritically imposing impossible conditions. They do not say a substitute must be acceptable to them, but to "the large majority of the people."

Certainly that is sound policy. One of the most forceful arguments against prohibition has been that it was not sufficiently supported by public opinion. The argument applies with equal force to any other form of liquor control.

The danger is that popular impatience with the partial but greatly exaggerated failure of prohibition may cause rash abandonment of its benefits before there is any assurance that other systems will preserve those gains. Flat repeal will not preserve them. It is becoming clearer every day that unless the American people wish to drop back to conditions they knew before prohibition came they must choose between the present system and some other which gives promise of preventing those conditions.

Before thoughtful citizens jump out of the prohibition airplane they will insist upon having a parachute. And they may reasonably desire to examine it to assure themselves that it will really keep them from falling back into the saloon era. So far there has been dissatisfaction with the plane, but little effort to make the essential comparison between it and any type of parachute. Much less has any large measure of popular favor developed for a particular kind of parachute.

The wets who have contended that only war-time hysteria caused the United States to embark on the prohibition plane surely cannot now urge the American people to leap off without looking. A wave of dissatisfaction with prohibition is scarcely adequate support for alternative measures to reduce the consumption of liquor.

The hazards of a sudden descent from prohibition are faintly perceived in the laxity and license which have developed recently from mere anticipation of its abandonment. The dry leaders are right to adopt an open-minded attitude toward possible methods of descent. But they are even more emphatically right in demanding to see the parachute.

Editorial Notes

The invention of a Brazilian chemist is expected to enable Rio de Janeiro to cultivate large areas of pineapples and export them in a state in which they will remain fresh for six months. It is hoped to induce American adults as well as children to become regular eaters of the wholesome fruit. Chemistry may be able thus to bring pineapples to the grown-up, but only fabled alchemy could make the pineapple look and taste to the grown-up as gloriously perfect as his first seemed to him as a small boy.

If conditions in a certain rug factory had been more to his liking, John Masefield, British poet laureate, says that he might have remained in America. But as a weaver of rugs for the feet of others it is doubtful whether he could have attained the fame that the weaving of words to suit his own metrical feet has brought him.

In a recently inaugurated nation-wide "own-your-home" project, small residences may be purchased for as little as $20 a month. It would seem to be the golden opportunity for the dyed-in-the-wool renter to acquire that ideal landlord he has long been seeking.

The War Debts and Some European Assets

By W. Y. ELLIOTT
Professor of Government, Harvard University

NOW that Congress has made clear its determination not to cancel the war debts and the debtors have stated their positions, it is possible that both debtor and creditor may be in a better mood to come to a reasonable settlement. If a settlement is to be reached at all, it must obviously come soon. Great Britain can hardly continue to borrow in the United States to meet her payments to America, doubled as they are in terms of goods, if not of gold. Sterling exchange will not stand the strain of continuing these payments at this time. If sterling is forced still farther down, commodity prices to the American producer will follow it. That way lies madness.

Much the same problem is faced by other debtors, with the possible exception of the French, who could ship gold for some time. But gold shipments to America—even if there were the political will in France to make them—would only unbalance the world economy still further. At present, payments made in goods cannot vault the tariff barriers. And Americans are unwilling, and perhaps unable, to go on lending Europe privately the money to pay America publicly. The whole problem is perilously approaching an unnecessary dilemma of alternatives—cancellation or repudiation.

Faced by the prospect of being called on to continue payments in gold (now doubled in value since the settlements were made), or in dollar exchange (which would drive their own depreciated currencies still lower), it is not to be wondered that the debtors begin to threaten default, and even repudiation.

That the debtors do not wish to repudiate in the face of the danger involved to capitalist economy, is evident from the efforts made to meet the payments of Dec. 15. Great Britain, at least, will repudiate only as a measure of desperation. But with an adverse trade balance of about £50,000,000 a year for the first time in her modern history, she is not far from that degree of desperation.

* * *

An attempt to restore the basic condition of world economic recovery is imperative. The title to the debts constitutes a most valuable counter to be used in the diplomatic exchanges necessary to that end. Concessions to England and to the continental countries might be made the basis of a bargain which would profit the whole world as well as the United States.

It is evident at this time that a stabilization of international exchanges depends upon two main factors: first, the willingness of England to return to the gold standard, with a pound sterling at something around its present level. Equally, it depends upon the possibility of removing enough of the barriers to international trade—tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions, arbitrary valuation and administrative interference—to permit nations once more to pay their debts and to reëstablish commodity markets and prices.

Without these steps no world economic conference can be successful. Without them, cancellation of the war debts would be a purely negative relief—and a one-sided one.

A breach must soon be made in the evident tendency toward national economic self-sufficiency, which involves closing up all the colonial resources of the world. A first condition of substantial reductions in the allied debts ought to be that these countries should open up their whole colonial structure through an "open-door" policy. These colonies were assets of the war, in that they were saved to their present possessors. America asked no reparations and no share of the peace conference spoils. The assets have not all been put on the table at this time when the United States is asked to associate reparations and debts.

Certain minor territorial transfers of coaling stations and air bases might be made. Of course, in any consideration of the United States taking over some of the West Indies in satisfaction of the war debts, plebiscites of the inhabitants should settle their willingness in advance. But even if not a foot of territory changed hands, an "open door" for American trade might reasonably be asked, with absolute freedom from export controls or discrimination against the investment of outside capital. This would arrest the dangerous trend toward closing up access to the raw materials of the world which is growing every day.

If payments in kind were accepted, a large part of the transfer problem would disappear. Radium from the Congo, and many commodities not produced in the United States, could be accepted. Coupled with tariff concessions on the mutual bargaining basis advocated by President-Elect Roosevelt, this ought to make the payment of the reduced debts economically feasible.

* * *

If these assets were mobilized and these concessions offered, Congress could politically afford to adopt a more generous treatment in revising the Mellon settlements now in force. In addition to a postponement of direct payments for a few years, America ought in equity to concede the inclusion in the debt agreements of the so-called "gold-purchase clause" that the Dawes plan incorporated into reparations. In its simplest terms this means that payments on the debt would be made on a sliding scale in terms of commodity values rather than on the fixed scale of gold. The price level when the debts were contracted averaged about 184. Today it stands around 95 or 96. If inflation came the payments would again increase accordingly.

England might be given either a lower interest rate, comparable to the French; or she might have the reconstruction debts, which were repudiated to her bondholders by the southern states, credited against her principal account. Federal assumption of these debts has a precedent in the 1802 assumptions for Georgia. And the political danger of offending the defaulting states might be avoided by treating federal assumption as an acknowledgment of the moral liability for the carpetbagger frauds for which the South has always properly disclaimed liability.

The way is open, though it will not long remain so, for a shrewd set of diplomatic settlements along these lines. If the issue is not too crassly put, disarmament, too, may be aided by debt concessions. In any case this considerable measure of *economic* disarmament would be cheaply purchased by scaling down the debts in the manner suggested. To aid world recovery would repay the United States tenfold for any apparent sacrifices of these increasingly doubtful debts.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Women Leaders

A POLL of 128,882 women of the country, conducted under the auspices of the organization known as the National Council of Women, to determine who, in the opinion of the participating ladies, are the twelve most influential American women of the last hundred years, leaves Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, at the head of the list, with Jane Addams and Clara Barton following next in order.

The criterion of choice exercised by these women is manifestly a moral one, which is a fitting standard, since all the goodness of the world rests upon "woman's faith and woman's trust"—and it may be added, upon women's enthusiasm. And it must be the judgment of history that no American woman has ever influenced our national thought and the moral action of millions more visibly than Mrs. Eddy. It is not necessary that her doctrines shall be directly embraced or approved in order that the extent and importance of Mrs. Eddy's influence shall be acknowledged.

It is to be observed that the selections made in this case are made by women themselves. They represent the opinion, so far as it is expressed, of women as to the weight of the influence and leadership exercised. They do not ask whether men join them in the choice. And for this reason one sees the influence of moral and emotional judgment, and particularly of all-conquering enthusiasm, running through the list, which, in addition to the names we have already cited, contains those of Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary Lyon, Mary E. Woolley—and, for an utter change from causes and ethics, Amelia Earhart Putnam, with reference to whom the male observer may well ask, "Que diable fait elle dans cette galère?"

Here at least is one instance of a woman who led in a physical exploit rather than in moral causes. Not unfitting, too, perhaps, since along the line of sheer courage many women have nobly dared. We have no woman, perhaps, who, like Joan of Arc, has highly excelled both in the physical and the moral line.

Moral influence evidently counts higher in women's estimate of women's worth than literary or intellectual influence, since the women authors are but sparingly represented in this list by Mrs. Howe and Harriet Beecher Stowe; and the cause, perhaps, figured rather higher than the motive of letters in the vote which these two received. But we imagine that, in the judgment of time, the printed page will occupy a higher place . . .

But it is to be said that all the names included in the list are nobly honorable. Their likenesses will worthily illuminate the frieze of the World's Fair at Chicago. England was once called "the paradise of women." Since that word was spoken the paradise has moved across the seas. America is the chosen home of women's esteem. Whether or not these twelve chosen by the National Council of Women are in truth our greatest of the century may be disputed, but none will doubt that our purest national scroll of fame will include the names of many women.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Twelve Greatest Women

ANY attempt to decide by popular vote the twelve greatest American women of the last 100 years is open to various difficulties. An explanation of what is meant by greatness would be desirable as a starting point. None the less, the honor accorded Mary Baker Eddy, whose name led all the rest in the contest conducted by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal, is an interesting expression of popular opinion. Votes were submitted by 128,882 persons, and of these 102,762 included Mrs. Eddy among the 12 greatest women. Jane Addams, who was next highest, scored 99,147 votes.

Evidently, the majority who voted conceived of greatness as leadership. By that standard, all twelve deserved their place in the list. One who wished to be captious might note the fact that the qualities which distinguished virtually all of the twelve, with the possible exception of Helen Keller, are usually regarded as masculine, rather than feminine, qualities. The achievements for which Mrs. Eddy stands are leadership, organizing ability, personal magnetism, carried to an extraordinary degree. So with such other distinguished molders of public sentiment as Clara Barton, Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

But after accepting the criticisms of all who conceive of "greatness" in women as a capacity for home making, the fact will remain that all twelve selected in this contest achieved something beyond the ordinary distinctions of life. Some of them have actually helped to move history. That surely constitutes greatness, whether in man or woman.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.*

Twelve Greatest Women

IN THE final vote to determine the twelve greatest women leaders, sponsored by the National Council of Women and a monthly magazine, first place went to Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church. The result may be partly accounted for by the earnest efforts of the members of the church, but newspaper comment, since the announcement, has widely noted that Mrs. Eddy's influence on the women of her time has been important enough to justify the selection.

That opinion is based, of course, on the growth of the church she founded which in a comparatively brief period has reached a membership of several hundred thousand, probably equally divided between the sexes. Thus Mrs. Eddy has exercised a direct influence on at least 150,000 women.

With far greater justice, however, it is apparent from the reasoning that four women who received a smaller vote were entitled to a larger on the basis of the number affected by their life work. Without Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt, the Nineteenth Amendment might eventually have come into being, but that it is a part of the Constitution now is due to the leverage given the cause of woman's suffrage by their work. Theirs were influence and leadership felt not by a hundred thousand or so but by millions of American women.

Much the same thing must be said of Frances Willard, for it was in her temperance organization that the will to prohibition was born. Miss Willard might well claim that her endeavors bore fruit that has materially affected a dozen years of American political history and is likely to affect many more. Clara Barton's Red Cross, too, has a widening influence on our lives and times, a fact appreciated only sufficiently by the balloters to put her in third place, behind Mrs. Eddy and Jane Addams of Hull House.—*Dallas (Texas) News.*

America and the World

FOR the past twelve years America has followed the policy of isolation from the world. The predominant idea has been that the welfare of this country depends so overwhelmingly on its own resources that there is no necessity of regarding events on the outside to any great extent. The theory was that if America were to isolate itself from the rest of the world economically by a sufficiently high tariff, and politically by stern refusal to participate in foreign affairs, then a separate and satisfactory world by itself could be maintained within our borders. . . .

The time is at hand when the policy must be reconsidered. The present troubles of the world go back to the war. In addition to all else, the war was an economic cataclysm. . . . The financial aftermath of the wartime destruction is now in full swing.

By the American theory of the past twelve years this country should have been spared any share in this painful readjustment. The United States was to be a self-contained universe by itself immune from the troubles of foreign countries. It has not turned out that way. Neither tariff nor political policies have saved this country from the economic earthquake. . . .

America is no longer a frontier nation. It is a unit of an indivisible world system. It is time that this truth were becoming recognized and being made the inspiring principle of our national policy. America cannot continue the pretense of unconcern in the affairs of the world with safety.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.*